The Literary Digest

(Title Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.)

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

CHARLES B. WRIGHT DE

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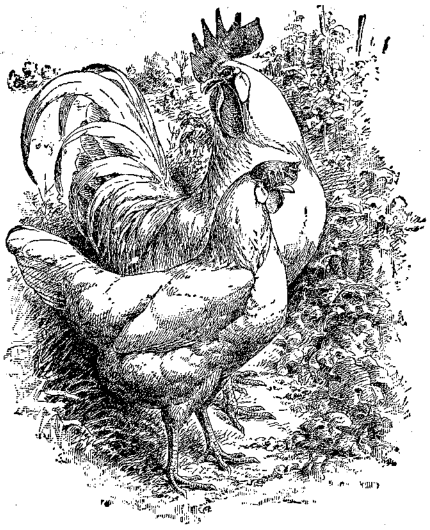

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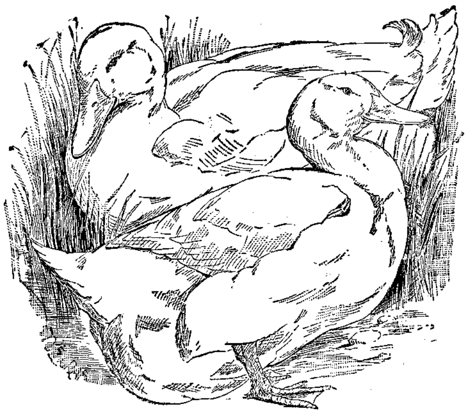

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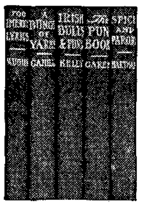

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THE ENCYCLOPAEDIA BRITANNIC

THE NEW (11TH) EDITION

(Abridged report from the London Times, *Oct. 22, 1910)*

A dinner was held at Claridge's Hotel last night by invitation of the Chancellor of the University of Cambridge on the occasion of the undertaking by the University of the publication of the new (eleventh) edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica." The CHANCELLOR (Lord Rayleigh) presided, and among those present were the following officers of the University :—

The Vice-Chancellor (Mr. Scott, the Master of St. John's), the representatives in Parliament (Messrs. Butcher and Rawlinson), the Master of Corpus Christi (Mr. Caldwell), the Master of Downing (Mr. Marsh), the Master of Gonville and Caius (the Rev. E. S. Roberts), the Provost of King's (Dr. James), the Master of Magdalene (the Rev. S. A. Donaldson), the Master of Pembroke (the Rev. Dr. Mason), the Master of Peterhouse (Dr. Ward), the Master of St. Catharine's (the Rev. Dr. Johns), the Master of Selwyn (the Rev. Dr. Murray), the Regius Professor of Physic (Sir Clifford Allbutt), the Lowndean Professor (Sir Robert Ball), the Plumian Professor (Sir George Darwin), the Jacksonian Professor (Sir James Dewar), the Professor of Chinese (Mr. H. A. Giles), the Sadlerian Professor (Dr. Hobson), the Downing Professor of Law (Dr. Kenny), the Lucasian Professor (Sir Joseph Larmor), the Professor of Anatomy (Dr. A. Macalister), the Quick Professor (Dr. Nuttall), the Whewell Professor (Dr. Oppenheim), the Professor of Biology (Mr. Punnett), the Professor of Ancient History (Dr. Reid), the Disney Professor (Dr. Ridgeway), the Professor of Botany (Mr. Seward), the Elrington and Bosworth Professor (the Rev. Dr. Skeat), the Knightbridge Professor (Dr. Sorley), the Ely Professor (the Rev. Dr. Stanton), the Public Orator (Dr. Sandys), the Registrary (Dr. Keynes), the Proctors (the Rev. H. F. Stewart and Mr. Barcroft), and the Esquire Bedells (Mr. A. P. Humphry and Mr. A. H. Evans).

Among the other guests were the American Ambassador, the Bishop of Ely, the Chancellor of the University of Manchester (Lord Morley), the Chancellor of the University of Aberdeen (Lord Strathcona), Lord Gorell, Lord Justice Fletcher Moulton, Lord Justice Buckley, Sir Alfred Lyall, Mr. Alfred Lyttleton, M.P.; the Vice-Chancellors of the Universities of London, Manchester, Wales, and Glasgow, the Principal of the University of London, the editor (Mr. Chisholm) and staff of the Encyclopædia Britannica, the secretary (Mr. Wright), and staff of the University Press, Sir William Crookes, Sir A. Geikie, the Hon. Arthur Elliot, the Hon. C. A. Parsons, Sir Harold Harmsworth, Sir Ray Lankester, Sir Wm. Ramsay, Mr. Moberly Bell, Mr. G. E. Buckle, Mr. Edmund Gosse, Mr. Frederic Harrison, Professor Sedgwick, and Mr. Andrew Lang.

The CHANCELLOR, *in proposing the toast of* "The King," announced that his Majesty had consented to accept the dedication of the new edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica" (cheers), and that the President of the United States had also accepted a similar dedication. (Cheers.)

The PRESIDENT OF THE BRITISH ACADEMY (Mr. S. H. Butcher, M.P.), in proposing the toast of "The Encyclopædia Britannica," expressed his indebtedness for the honour which had been conferred upon him. He felt that the "Encyclopædia Britannica" was a very remarkable book in its traditions. The first edition went back 140 years. He believed it had been produced in three volumes, and they had an exceedingly pleasing and exquisite example, in the book on the table, of some of the articles in that edition. He thought that it might be safely said that the articles now were a good deal better than they were then, as, for instance, the articles about Canada or about the mummy and about several other things which many present, no doubt, had been reading in the course of the dinner. (Laughter.) But the 11th edition of the book had now passed into the hands of the University of Cambridge. It was to come out in 28 volumes; it had 26,000 pages, 40,000 articles, and more than 1,500 contributors. These contributors were men of great distinction, not only in this country but all over the world; and with its India paper and some other of its physical characteristics the weight of the 28 volumes was 80 lbs., all the volumes being compressed into a space of two feet. (Laughter and cheers.)

THE LABOURS OF THE EDITOR.

How did this book come into existence? Who made it what it was? He might say at once that Cambridge did not make it. Cambridge did nothing as to the planning of this work or as to the choice of the writers. Neither did Cambridge do anything beyond looking into the question of testing its intellectual merits. The University had, he believed, acted on the principle laid down by Bentley in 1693 that the Cambridge Press must make the advancement of learning its object. (Cheers.) Thus Cambridge had been induced to become the owner of this Encyclopædia; henceforth it acquired the copyright and the control of the book. Who had created this new edition, this new creation? It was more than a new edition; they might say that it had been re-written as compared with the ninth or the tenth editions; and the work was due to the editor, Mr. Chisholm (cheers), perhaps also with the help of his assistant, Mr. Philips. (Cheers.) But Mr. Chisholm had been studying the whole question of the "Encyclopædia" for many years. He had been silently at work on this edition for eight years, and thanks to the assistance given to him by *The Times*, to the material resources placed at his command by that journal, and to the help he had received from that great staff, Mr. Chisholm had been able to produce an edition which was a quite original thing in the history of Encyclopædias. (Cheers.) It was he who had planned it all and he had made all this editorial survey from the beginning. He had obtained the help of expert advisers, and through the aid of *The Times* he had been able to establish relations with all parts of the world.

FEATURES OF THE NEW EDITION.

There were two interesting and original features of this new edition. The first was that the book would be a complete and uniform whole. Through all these eight years the editor had kept all the parts of this book in relation one with the other. He had kept a hold of the contributors, and had made them know what the other collaborators were doing. He so set to work that the book received a structural unity of its own. (Cheers.) That was the first novel feature of the "Encyclopædia," because hitherto each volume had been a separate and distinct unit. Now for the first time the book, though of immense variety, was a unit. Hitherto there had been curious inconsistencies and discordant articles introduced in different volumes. Sometimes it happened that the same man writing under the letter A, afterwards under the letter M, and still more under the letter Z, contradicted everything he had said before. (Laughter.) They had this peculiar result from such an intellectual creation which had come into existence in an interval of 14 or 15 years. The whole of the early part of the "Encyclopædia Britannica," one of its editions, was out of date by the time they got from A to Z. There was now an end of that irregularity, and this was a very great achievement. (Cheers.) For the first time they had a real book, a book with structural unity, not a set of discordant monographs or of puzzling discrepancies. The old kind of encyclopædia might be described in the line "Monstrum horrendum, informe, ingens, cui lumen ademptum." (Laughter and cheers.)

The second characteristic of the new "Encyclopædia" was that it kept pace with the forward movement and march of progress and of the spirit of expansion in every domain of knowledge. (Hear, hear.) They were aware that in the last 30 or 40 years every form of knowledge had gone ahead at an extraordinary and accelerated rate, not only in the physical s
but in humanistic science—history, literatur
archæology. (Cheers.) In order, therefore, to
this "Encyclopædia" up to date it was necess
revise the old "Encyclopædia" and even to r
it from the beginning. The new book therefo
now no longer a mere record of the past, but
to some extent an anticipation of future disco
(Cheers.) It gave not only an insight into the
but it gave a foresight of the future, a spirit o
gressiveness and a display of the enlargement of
boundaries of knowledge. (Cheers.) Surely th
a splendid result to achieve, a splendid hope t
opened up?

THE CONTRIBUTORS.

He observed in the list of contributors the na
writers belonging to the organized Societies rep
ing knowledge, some of the best men we had.
Royal Society had 108 contributors, and from the
which he had the honour to represent there w
contributors, considerably more than half of the
of the members. (Cheers.) The British Ac
represented what he might call the humanist
ences, humanistic subjects worked on scientific
ods—ancient and modern history, philology, inc
literature, language, classical, Semitic, moder
jurisprudence in general, philosophy, political eco
and other subjects. Some of the very best m
each department were to be found among the ne
tributors. There was, moreover, no limit of nat
ity in the selection of writers. Some of the 1,50
tributors belonged to the Colonies, India, U
States, Germany, France, Italy, Holland, and
Japan. Those who had planned the book the
and carried it through to completion had done
spired with the progressive spirit of science, h
devoted to every branch of knowledge the ki
spirit which many would naturally feel might on
long to the more rapidly advancing forms of ph
science. (Cheers.) He had heard some one say
it was greatly to be wished that Cambridge shou
quire this new book. Cambridge was not going
behind the times. (Laughter and cheers.)

CAMBRIDGE A FITTING HOME.

He believed that Cambridge was a fitting hon
the new "Encyclopædia," and he hoped that
times might be a fitting soil for another edition
The University was a living organism; its roots
in the past; it was a thing of gradual growth; it l
to to-day and to-morrow; and its hopes stretche
into the future. Its functions were research an
ucation to those who were resident and receiving
Cambridge; but in addition to that it had the fun
among its other duties, to diffuse knowledge i
widest possible sense among all classes. Woul
the "Encyclopædia Britannica" help the Univ
to carry out these things which were its vital
ence? He hoped that it would, for in the "En
pædia" they had not only the solid results of pas
tory and past research, but they had also in it
theories of progress, and in the articles writte
these contributors they had a certain stimulu
guidance towards future discovery. (Cheers.)
expressed the hope that by possessing and contr
such a book as this Cambridge might become
than it had ever been in the past—an inspiring
of world-wide intellectual life, and able to carr
not only its national but also its international fun
(Cheers.)

MR. CHISHOLM'S REPLY.

Mr. HUGH CHISHOLM, while warmly thankin
Butcher for the kind things he had said about h
dividually, insisted that it was in his represen
rather than in his personal capacity that this ve
markable compliment was paid to him. Durin
last seven or eight years he had been at the he

E ENCYCLOPAEDIA BRITANNICA (The New 11th Edition)

ad really been, though unrecognized by the
a sort of college of research, because he knew
e sort of book they wanted to bring out could
made without it. He put in the forefront of
thought were the original features of the work
t that the co-operative method of editing had
lopted to an extent that had never yet been
ted in any other work or in any previous edi-
the "Encyclopædia." An Encyclopædia, of
y, was, in a way, a co-operative work, but the
llecting of the work of a number of different
ished authors did not make a work really co-
ve. What they had done in the case of this
lar edition was to make it really co-operative
the instrumentality of his editorial staff.
son Smith pointed out in the preface to the in-
lume of the Ninth Edition that "the use of
' initials was not designed to lighten the re-
ility of the editors. No editor can possess the
dge which would enable him to control the work
ontributors in all the subjects treated of in the
lopædia Britannica,' but no effort has been
on the part of the editorial staff to secure the
y or sufficiency of every contribution." When
up this work he regarded that statement of
son Smith's as representing the traditions of
ncyclopædia Britannica" in the matter of the
s between editors and contributors and as re-
the real significance of the initials appended to
articles. But he had adopted that principle
r superior means for carrying it out than any-
hat was at Robertson Smith's disposal, for he
omparatively small staff. True, as he said, no
could possibly have all the knowledge to con-
the departments, and it was perfectly certain
could not have it himself, but he got round
ough men of different capacities, selected for
urpose, because of their different knowledges,
le him to pull all the strings and control any
article in the book. That was the only way to
he book uniform, and a single book from first
in exactly the same spirit and on exactly the
nes.

new edition could not have been made what it
en made, in spite of the valuable services ren-
y the individual contributors, unless they had
at large and expert editorial staff editing all the
. It would have been perfectly impossible
t it to introduce the latest matters of fact into
torical and other articles, and, with it, matters
il, things on which there was no question of
, had been introduced into articles, even those
uted by the most eminent people, which, while
id not affect the responsibility of the signatures,
all the difference in the value of the articles.
hear.) The indexing staff had been an entirely
ature in the production of the Eleventh Edi-
He instituted the staff and started it at work
articles from the beginning in order that the
ulating index references might help the editing.
only by means of the indexers and their card
s that it was possible to check in consistencies in
y independent articles. The co-ordinating of the
work had in this way been done very thoroughly.

THE IDEAL AIMED AT.

re had been no change in the general spirit,
rd, and ideal of the present edition as compared
he Ninth Edition. It was universally recog-
that the Ninth Edition, in spite of the faults
were due to the method of its compilation, was,
merits, a very fine edition indeed, and he had
ly endeavoured not to lower the ideals of Robert-
nith and the editors of those days. The "En-
ædia Britannica" was never a mere reference
The various editions of it had been among the
sources through which progress had been at-
in the exposition of many important branches
wledge, and they had attempted to maintain
adition in the present edition. But, while keep-
an authoritative book and a collection of con-
ons from the men who were making progress in
subjects of knowledge, they had made it a very
better reference book than it was, and had given,
ught, a broader interpretation to the general
le. The "Encyclopædia Britannica" long ago
to be purely Scottish, but it still remained in
inth Edition a predominantly and rather narrowly British book. It took entirely the British point of view in a great number of subjects. The phrase in some of its articles, "in this country," meaning England, rather represented a certain mental attitude on the part of the contributors. The idea which ran through the whole of the new edition was that British interests were best served by giving the reader all the relevant information about any subject, whether it affected foreign countries or the home-land. Every single subject in the new edition was treated on what was really the only proper method, and that was the comparative method. (Hear, hear.) The book was not written purely for Englishmen, although his own feeling was that British interests covered the whole world. The important thing was to give the English-speaking peoples an insight of what was going on in other countries. That was done in a capricious way in the Ninth Edition in the legal articles, but they had carried out that principle in every sort of article in the new edition. He believed that Cambridge, by disseminating through all its educational channels, the contents of this book, would really be doing a great work to advance popular culture and to give a real impetus to the desire for accurate knowledge.

The Provost of King's (Dr. James) also replied to the toast, expressing the satisfaction of the Syndics of the University Press that they had undertaken to introduce to the world the new edition of the "Encyclopædia." In undertaking the publication they had set their seal upon it as a work worthy to appear under the auspices of the University Press. The Syndics had satisfied themselves of the excellent quality of the "crop" they were putting on the market, and it was a great gratification to them to feel that a large proportion of the crop consisted of the ripened product of the thought of Cambridge teachers and students. (Cheers.)

THE AMERICAN AMBASSADOR'S REPLY.

The American Ambassador, in reply to the toast of "The Guests," said he thought there was a general consensus of opinion among the scholars of the world that the one Encyclopædia to which they all looked for the most comprehensive, the most thorough, the most complete statement of facts relating to any particular subject was the great "Encyclopædia" with which they had to do that night. (Hear, hear.) He thought also that there was very general satisfaction among the scholars of the world that this great work of reference—he believed the editor disclaimed that title for it, but still they must speak of it as they used it, and most of them used it as a work of reference—was passing now from private control and from private editorship into the hands and under the responsibility of one of the two great Universities which for so many centuries had been the homes of national, and, perhaps, he might venture to say of international, scholarship. (Cheers.) There was a certain satisfaction, too, in feeling that it had passed under the control of the University of Cambridge—that one of the two great Universities which was popularly regarded at least as being specially given to scientific accuracy of investigation and to mathematical precision of statement. Those were the very qualities for which they looked most of all in a book of reference, and they had a certain confidence that the University of Cambridge would not profess that a work which it put out deserved regard for those qualities if it did not have them. A great scholar of Cambridge some centuries ago said that he proposed to take all knowledge for his province. The boundaries of human knowledge since that time had been enormously expanded, and no great son of Cambridge would now venture to say that he took all knowledge for his province. He might perhaps aspire to know everything about some one thing; he certainly could only hope after that to come up to what was an American definition of education—to know something about everything. But the one great work to which they all did go in case they wanted to know something about everything was the "Encyclopædia Britannica." (Hear, hear.) Far be it from him to say that there was not a very large class of subjects on which American encyclopædias were not better. He meant to say subjects in which Americans were especially interested. Perhaps to that extent their encyclopædias were one-sided. He did believe, however, that it was the general judgment of the scholars and investigators of the world that the one book to which they could go for the most complete, comprehensive, thorough, and absolutely precise statements of fact upon every subject of human interest was the one for which the University of Cambridge was henceforth to be responsible to the world of letters. (Cheers.) It was difficult to enhance the authority of the great work which the University had taken in charge. But if there was one thing that could still be done to enhance its reputation they had done it. They had secured the authority to send it out to the world not only under their own imprimatur, but bearing the great names of the two chief executives who divided between them the government of the—he had almost said the undivided and indivisible English-speaking race (cheers)—a race which was united in its history, united in its language, united in its pride in the past, and united in its hopes and aspirations for the future. (Cheers.)

The President of the Royal Society (Sir Archibald Geikie) submitted the toast of "The University of Cambridge."

The Chancellor, in reply, said that what, perhaps came home to him most in connexion with the new edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica" was the great advantage it would enjoy from the nearly simultaneous publication of the various volumes. Many of them might remember the absurd results which might arise piecemeal from publication as given by, he believed, the Autocrat of the Breakfast Table. He described the case of a person who, having come across only one of the early volumes, knew everything about the Alps and the Andes, but had never heard of the Himalayas or the Rocky Mountains. (Laughter.) Continuing, the Chancellor said that his connexion with the "Encyclopædia Britannica" went back some little time. He knew the former editor, Dr. Robertson Smith, who said that if he wanted an article of a serious character, inspired by wide and accurate knowledge, he generally looked for a Cambridge man for the author. It was implied, if not directly stated, that he wanted a more general and ornamental treatment he might turn to the sister University. (Laughter.) This was one of the matters in which, he thought, they might learn something from the sister University. At Cambridge they needed and were proud of their specialists, but even a specialist was none the worse for having command of language and for the grace of style. (Cheers.)

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

TOPICS OF THE DAY: PAGE
Mexican Hostility 965
Why Iowans Leave Home 967
Are We Conservation-Crazy? 967
Falling Prices 968
The Fifth Woman-Suffrage State 970
Trust Fines and Workers' Wages. 971

FOREIGN COMMENT:
How British Guns Keep the Peace. 973
Sad Lot of Japanese Working Girls 974
"Chaos Come Again" in England 975
"Deterioration" of Americans. 976

SCIENCE AND INVENTION:
How to Act in a Railroad Wreck 977
Machinery Made of Muslin. 977
Engineering View of the Wellman Failure 977
Great Solar Storms. 978
A Sharp Rap at Flexner. 979

SCIENCE AND INVENTION (*Continued*): PAGE
Flying-Schools in France. 980
How Radium Was Isolated 980
Trades and Professions of Birds 981

LETTERS AND ART:
Kin to Leonardo 982
Fists Across the Sea. 983
Why Mr. Abbey Declines the Honor 984
Tolstoy's Tragical Pilgrimage. 985

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD:
Saving Chicago 986
"Boy Scouts" and the War Spirit. 986
Religious Art for England's Lawmakers. 987
A New Career in the Church 988
To Make Congress Restrict Evil 988

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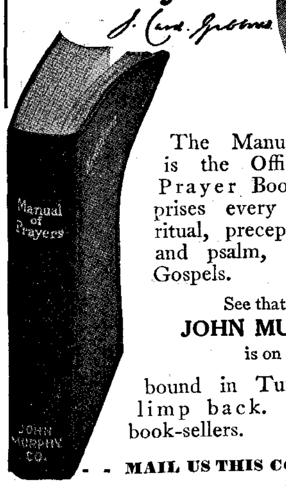

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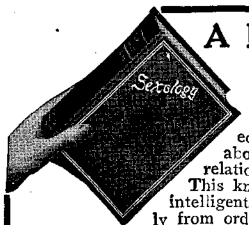

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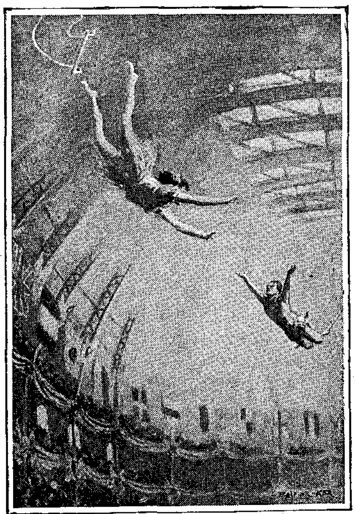

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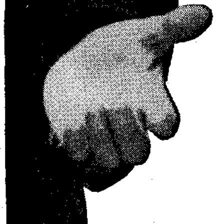

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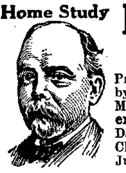

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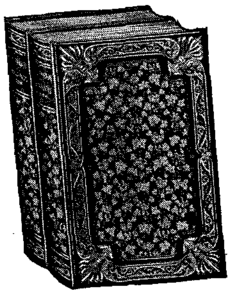

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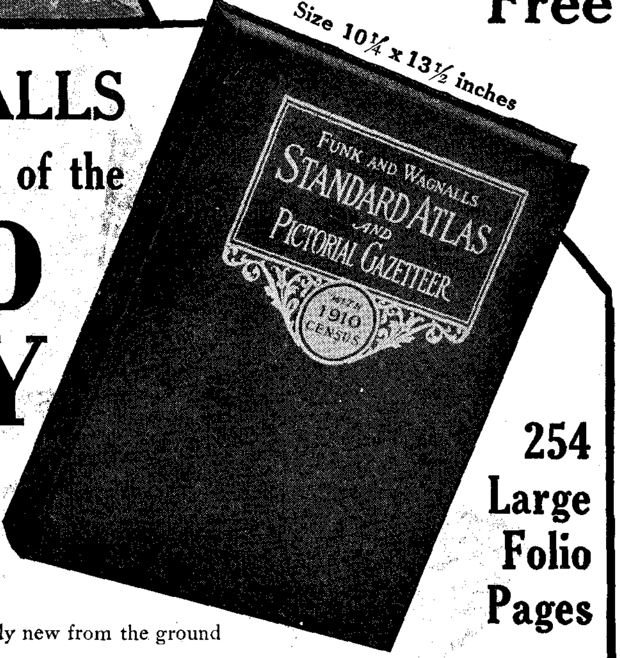

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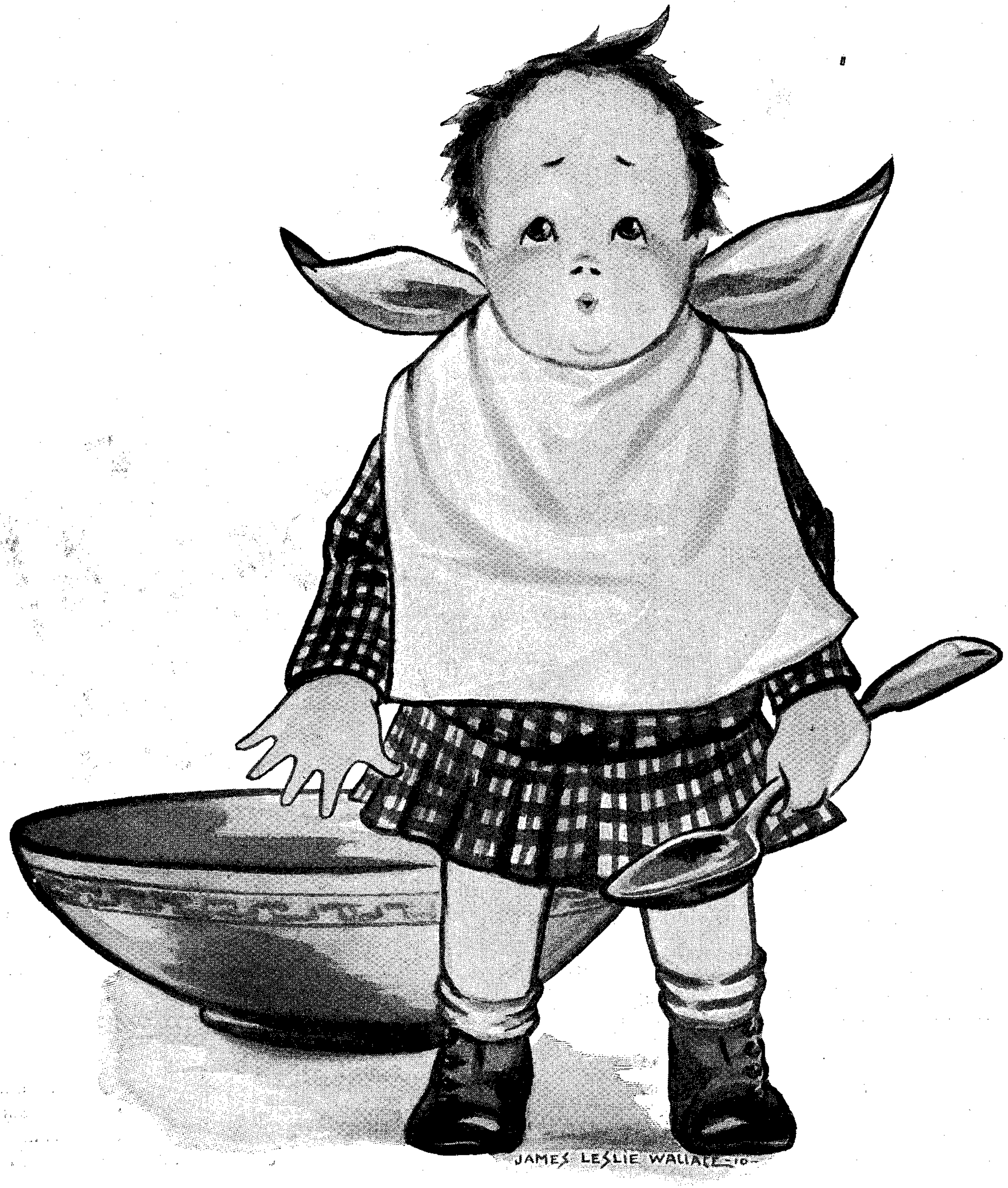
JAMES LESLIE WALLACE -10-
A SWEETLY SOLEMN THOUGHT,—
"I'se des full to de neck wif
CREAM of WHEAT!"

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THE LITERARY DIGEST
PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST
Published by Funk & Wagnalls Company (Isaac K. Funk, Pres.; Adam W. Wagnalls, Vice-Pres.; Robert J. Cuddihy, Treas.; Robert Scott, Sec'y), 44-60 E. 23d St., New York

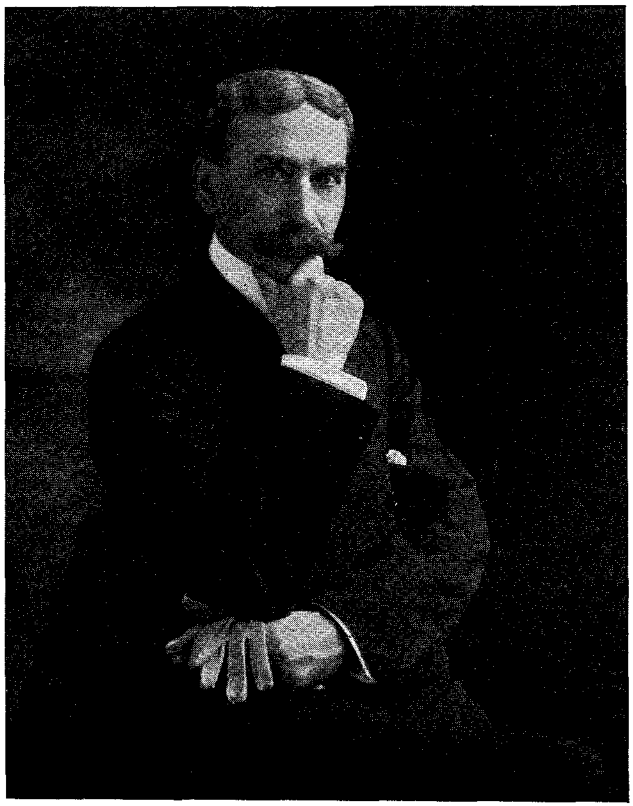
VOL. XLI., NO. 22 NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 26, 1910 WHOLE NUMBER 1075

TOPICS OF THE DAY

MEXICAN HOSTILITY

SOME OF OUR editors see very little significance in Mexico's recent anti-American riots, with their stoning of consulates, insults to the flag, and cries of "Death to Americans," in Mexico City, Guadalajara, Ciudad Porfirio Diaz, Monterey, Mermosillo, and other Mexican towns. To such observers, these outbreaks seem only the ebullitions of rowdyism in a few Mexican localities, excited by a similar exhibition of rowdyism in Texas, where a Mexican murderer was lynched. Other editorial observers, however, discern the real explanation of these flare-ups in a wide-spread Mexican feeling of hostility against our people. This smoldering hostility, explains the New Orleans *Picayune*, "is as old as the war with Mexico in 1846-47, and, while it has sometimes remained for a while quiescent, it is easily aroused to fever heat by almost any occurrence." The riots, declares the Columbus *Dispatch*, were "an outburst of long represt hatred," and this view is shared by the Milwaukee *Free Press*, the Indianapolis *Star*, the Chicago *Tribune*, the Richmond *News-Leader*, the Denver *Times*, the Savannah *News*, the Charleston *Post*, the New Orleans *Times-Democrat*, the Oakland *Tribune*, and *The Arizona Republican* (Phoenix, Ariz.). Says the last-named paper, which is near enough to the border to be something of an authority:

> "The most optimistic friends of Mexico expect that civil war will break out soon after Diaz passes from the scene, and when matters reach that stage each faction will try to gain strength for itself by arousing the rabble against Americans—for the cry: 'Down with the Americans!' is the most popular of all issues in Mexico."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AT THE CENTER OF THE ANTI-AMERICAN STORM.

Ambassador Henry Lane Wilson, who is the object of hostility in the city of Mexico because he represents the United States. His son was assaulted by the mob. He accuses the Mexican police of standing idly by while the Stars and Stripes were insulted, "but he adds that he does not hold the Mexican Government responsible for the outrage, nor does he doubt that the representations which he made will receive prompt consideration." The photograph shows that, like every good diplomat, he has his chin well in hand.

A Washington dispatch to the New York *Times* mentions the fact that Mexico has an army of about 30,000 effectives, and goes on to say:

> "It is recognized in official circles that the situation is strained and that it would take but a trifle at any moment to place the two countries in a position of imminent hostility. . . . . . .
>
> "The financial and labor conditions in Mexico, which make it possible for United States capital to earn enormous profits there, have during the past few years greatly increased the growth of secret and Socialistic organizations throughout Mexico, and the feeling against the United States has been growing stronger and more outspoken."

Other papers, however, discount the significance of the anti-American demonstrations, declaring that they are no more truly representative of Mexican sentiment toward the United States than the Texas lynching is representative of a general American feeling toward Mexico and Mexicans. "These ebullitions of borderland lawlessness," says the New York *Tribune*, emphasizing this view, "no more alienate the two great North American Republics than the weeds along a hedgerow separate two adjacent and neighborly estates."

As gathered from the dispatches, the facts that have pushed into the foreground this question of international sentiment are briefly as follows: At Rock Springs, Texas, on November 3, Antonio Rodriguez, said to be a Mexican citizen, was burned at the stake after he had confest to the murder of Mrs. Lem Henderson, a ranchman's wife. This mob outrage was exploited by certain Mexican papers as a demonstration against Mexicans in general, with the result that anti-American rioting broke

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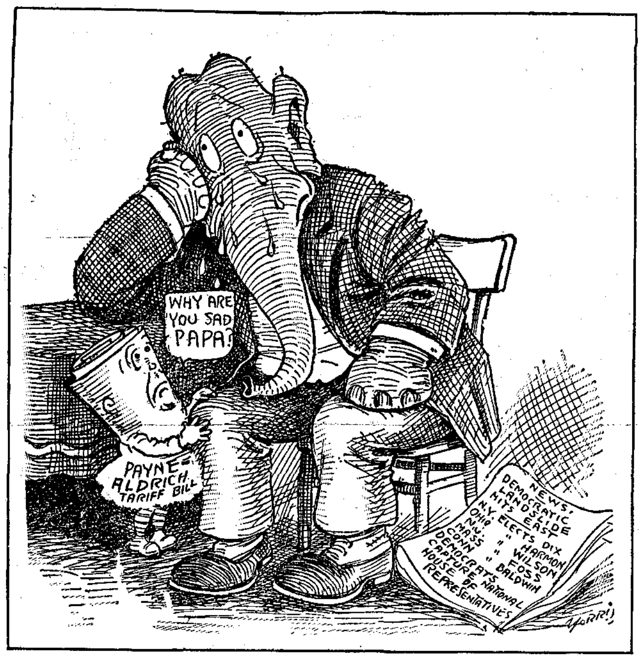
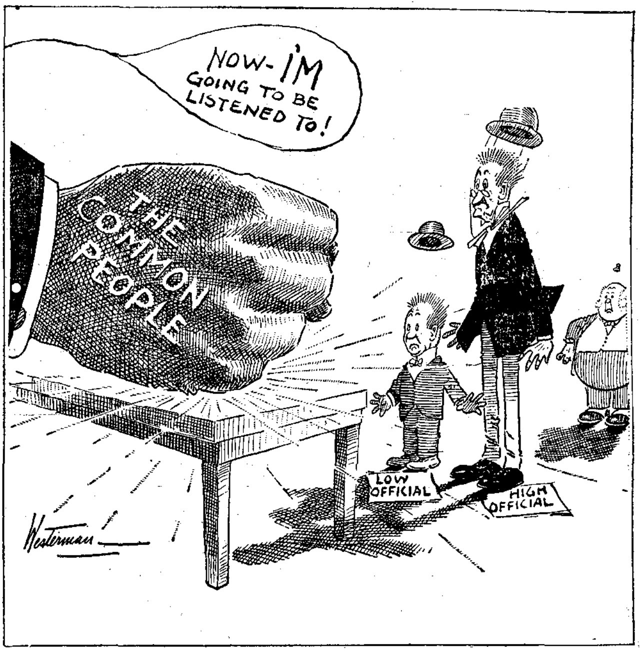

WHY ARE YOU SAD PAPA?
PAYNE-ALDRICH TARIFF BILL
NEWS.
DEMOCRATIC LANDSLIDE HITS EAST
N.Y. ELECTS DIX
OHIO " HARMON
N.J. " WILSON
MASS. " FOSS
CONN " BALDWIN
DEMOCRATS CAPTURE NATIONAL HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Morris

MR. ELEPHANT—"Because you were born, my son."
—Morris in the Spokane *Spokesman-Review*.



WHAT THIS ELECTION MEANS.
—Westerman in the Columbus *Ohio State Journal*.

WHO DID IT?

out in Mexico City and a number of other Mexican towns. During these riots the American flag was trampled, spit upon, and burned, American citizens were assaulted in the streets, their homes and places of business were stoned, and our consulates mobbed. As an example of the inflammatory literature which incited these outbreaks we quote from the New York *Sun* a printed circular issued in Mexico City and signed by students of the various colleges:

> "The telegraphic report relative to the death of Antonio Rodriguez in Rock Springs places in manifest attention before the eyes of the public the cruel, despotic, and savage nature of the Americans of the South against the unfortunate Mexicans who have crossed the Rio Grande in search of work. . . . .
>
> "Nothing can excuse the furious acts of the people of Rock Springs who overpowered the police and forced an entrance to the jail, taking therefrom an unarmed man, carrying him outside of the city, bathing him in petroleum, and then setting fire to him. We can imagine the infernal scene on a lonesome plain of Texas, among cowboys filled with anger and whisky, showing the race prejudice which they feel toward us. . . . . . .
>
> "With his foot in the furnace Rodriguez died for the country he loved, for his Mexico whose frontiers were so far, for his barbarous Mexico where justice still reigns, for his barbarous Mexico where murderers are not burned alive, for his Mexico where sentiments of humanity exist and where tribunals are supplied to punish offenders against the law. Barbarous Mexico they call our country, they who applied the torch to the clothes of Rodriguez; barbarous Mexico they who defied and outraged the law, snatching from it a man whose life ought to have been sacred because it was under society's protection; barbarous Mexico, they, those organized assassins of defenseless strangers and oppress negroes; barbarous Mexico they, those idolizers of the dethroned king of the prize-ring, Jim Jeffries! . . . . .
>
> "Whatever may be said about the harmony between Mexico and the United States, and in spite of the officious newspapers which publish things to the contrary, it is known that this harmony is only diplomatic and exists only between the two chancelleries. Actually the Yankee does not honor us nor believe in our civilization and has not ceased to consider us overbearingly, believing us to be a people ignorant, idiotic, lazy, and servile. . . . . . .
>
> "But here are those who have defamed us laid bare to the eyes of an indignant humanity. Look, they are not heroes of civilization nor of learning, they are not citizens who respect the laws of their country. They are not denizens of a country which they say is at the head of civilization. They are followers of Torquemada. They are the ones who invade the road of the law and snatch from the law its prisoners. They are the cowardly assassins of an unarmed man. They stood by and were sprinkled with the blood of their victim, which also besmirched the escutcheon of their vaunted civilization, leaving on it a stain that can never be effaced and which provokes the loathing of mankind.
>
> "In the name of our national civilization, in the name of the most elevated sentiments of humanity and justice, we cry out on those assassins of Rock Springs."

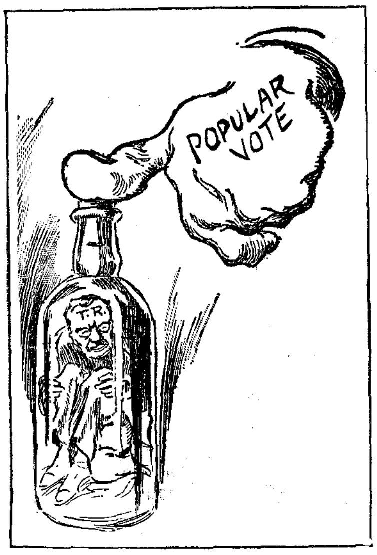
If permanent evil results follow this sequence of international incidents, says the Boston *Advertiser*, "they will be sentimentally or emotionally nourished and developed, rather than logically created." This paper goes on to say:

> "The relations between the United States and the Latin-American nations are at a delicate balance to-day—not as between peace and its opposite, but between the suspicion which has characterized those nations in their regard for the United States, and a full understanding of the mutual interests concerning both North and South America. It is essential, almost, that the Central and South American nations should have a friendly regard for the United States.
>
> "In commerce we have allowed ourselves to be crowded, and in some instances outstript, by German and English trade competitors in the rich Latin-American field. A new realization of the importance and opportunity in better relations has led to the hope that through wise diplomacy and intelligent development of trade facilities, the United States might win its logical share, which should be large, of the trade to the south of us. A little suspicion excited through delay in adjusting this present affair might be insidious poison in the Latin-American mind. It is a point which our State Department will bear in mind."

The New York *Sun* offers the following ironical admonition:

> "The lynchers should really be careful and restrict their elevating exhibitions to the persons of American citizens. Granting for the sake of conciliation that lynching is an acknowledged institution in many reputable parts of the country, it must none the less be emphasized that there are limits even to the most deeply ingrained folk-customs. . . . . . .
>
> "Citizens, if you must lynch, lynch Americans. No patriotic lyncher will, we are sure, willingly plunge his beloved country into trouble abroad. So let the foreigner, the outlander, and the greaser alone. Pick some victim whom the Stars and Stripes alone protects."

Mexico City dispatches refer also to a possible boycott of American goods in Mexico. "If this threat is carried out," remarks the Brooklyn *Times*, "heavy loss will be suffered in every manufacturing town of the Union."


POPULAR VOTE
T.R.

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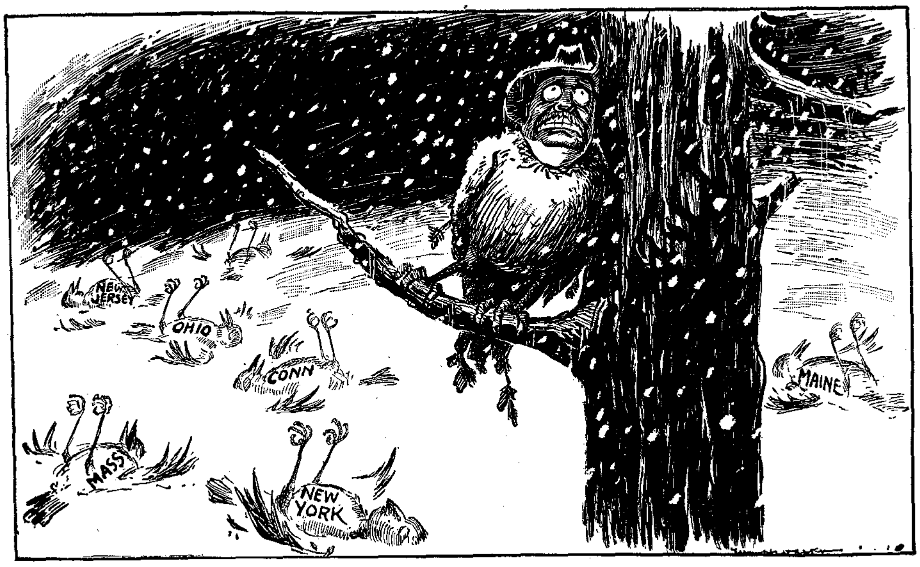
"A PERFECTLY CORKING TIME."
—Mayer in the New York *Times*.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THE BLUEBIRD—FOR HAPPINESS.
—Walker in the New York *Evening Post.*

WHAT WE DO WITH OUR EX-PRESIDENT.

WHY IOWANS LEAVE HOME

THE EXODUS from Iowa, recorded in the census returns, showing an actual loss in population since 1900, "is a testimony to the essential prosperity of the State." This is the flattering unction which the editor of the Des Moines *Register and Leader* bids his disappointed fellow Iowans lay to their patriotic souls. Iowa lands, it seems, have more than doubled in value in the ten years, "and to-day bring a price that was unknown in this country ten years ago." Now, "how could that be if the depopulation was not a sign of prosperity rather than of distress?"

This argument has some force, agrees the Boston *Herald*, and the Knoxville *Sentinel* admits that "Iowa farms sell at such a high price that farmers with large families are tempted to sell and remove to a country where farms for all can be established with the proceeds of the sales." The Louisville *Courier-Journal* is of like mind; Iowa's population, it reminds us, was 2,231,853 in 1900, this year 2,224,771, a decrease of 7,082, or 0.3 per cent.—"a remarkable contrast to the showing that was made in the decade from 1890 to 1900, when the State increased in population 319,572, or 16.7 per cent." Yet, insists the Louisville paper, the important fact is that the falling off has been entirely in the rural districts, the cities and towns having grown "at a rate equal to the average of increase shown by cities and towns throughout the country."

Like Missouri's stationary rural population, the dwindling ranks of the Iowa farmers simply give one more proof of the drift of population to the cities, say the Chicago *Tribune*, the Philadelphia *Press*, and many other papers.

"A decrease in the population of one of the States has been a rare phenomenon in American history," notes the New York *Tribune*, which is convinced "that the limit of agricultural development pure and simple is rapidly being reached in States of the type of Iowa, Missouri, and Kansas." To get more people, they must develop factories, is the conclusion. One disagreeable result of the drop in population, according to *The Tribune*, is that

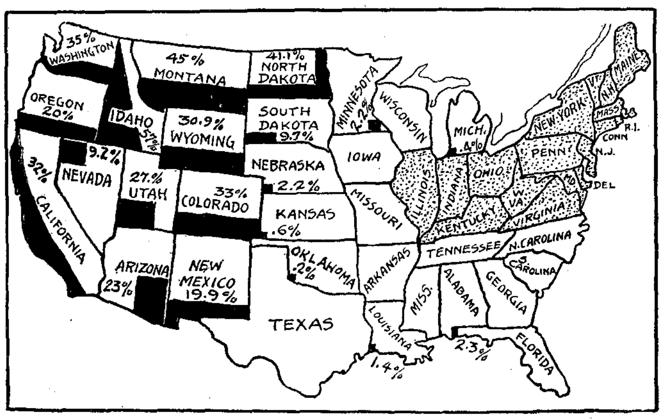
> "Iowa will undoubtedly lose one member of the House of Representatives under the new apportionment. With a ratio of either 215,000 or 220,000 there will be population enough for only ten districts instead of eleven."

The young farmers of Missouri and Iowa are leaving for Oklahoma, Texas, the Pacific coast, and the Canadian Northwest for the same reason that their fathers and grandfathers left the New England hill-farms half a century ago, declares the Washington *Post;* they are simply "leaving dear lands for cheap lands."

> "But for that law of economics Massachusetts would be more densely populated than is Belgium, and Kentucky would have a denser population than Rhode Island."

ARE WE CONSERVATION-CRAZY?

MANY WESTERNERS think we are, says a writer who has figured out for the first time, as far as we have seen, the stupendous area of land now being held up by the Government's conservation policy. It appears that public lands aggregating more than the combined areas of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania, both Virginias, Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, and Illinois have already been withdrawn from entry in the United States, according to the figures of Mr. Robert D. Heinl. The conservation movement, he declares, in *Leslie's Weekly* (New York), has closed to the settler nearly 300,000,000 acres of the public domain. The writer seems to sympathize with Governor Norris, of Montana, whose curt explanation of conservation enthusiasm among Easterners is: "They have eaten their cake, now they want some of ours." In Mr. Heinl's article we read:


35% WASHINGTON
45% MONTANA
41.1% NORTH DAKOTA
OREGON 20%
IDAHO 57%
30.9% WYOMING
SOUTH DAKOTA 9.7%
MINNESOTA 2.2%
WISCONSIN
MICH. .4%
9.2% NEVADA
32% CALIFORNIA
27.% UTAH
33% COLORADO
NEBRASKA 2.2%
KANSAS .6%
IOWA
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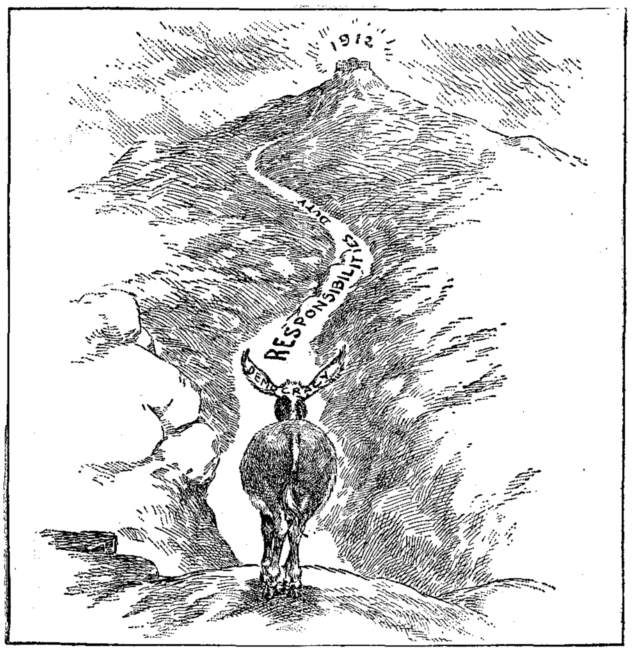
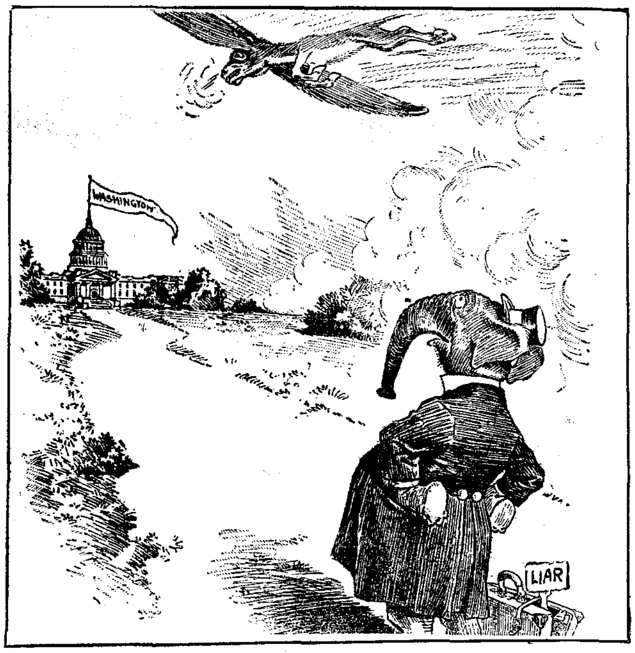
CONSERVATION AT A GLANCE.

The black sections indicate the percentage of lands in each State withdrawn by the Government. The dotted section represents an area equal to the aggregate of all these withdrawals.



LONG AND STEEP.
—Macauley in the New York *World*.



GRAND OLD PARTY—"Is it a Bleriot or an Antoinette?"
—De Mar in the Philadelphia *Record*.

NO LARK.

"There is hardly passing comment in the East when the statement is made that virtually half of great Montana is closed, with 42,000,000 acres withdrawn. We reckon New York a State of magnificent area, but in the West over 30,000,000 acres—a larger area than all the Empire State—is withheld from the people of Idaho. That is 57 per cent. of the State. Where before she had 50,000,000 acres to offer new-comers, Idaho now has 13,000,000—a tract barely the size of West Virginia.

"From the following table the reader may see at a glance the vast areas of land actually withdrawn. Nor is this data guesswork. Every figure has been taken from official statistics furnished by the General Land Office, Department of the Interior, at Washington:

LANDS WITHDRAWN BY THE GOVERNMENT

(Figures corrected to September, 1910.)

	Per cent. of Total Acreage of State Withdrawn.	Total Acreage Withdrawn from Public Use in State.
Arizona	23	16,646,477
Arkansas	9.5	3,189,781
California	32	32,030,838
Colorado	33	21,557,915
Florida	2.3	712,291
Idaho	57	30,603,393
Kansas	.6	302,387
Louisiana	1.4	414,720
Michigan	.4	163,373
Minnesota	2.2	1,204,486
Montana	45	42,009,943
Nebraska	2.2	1,085,152
Nevada	9.2	6,342,215
New Mexico	19.9	15,576,384
North Dakota	41.1	18,488,964
Oklahoma	.2	108,880
Oregon	20	18,076,473
South Dakota	9.7	4,805,127
Utah	27	14,309,006
Washington	35	15,158,427
Wyoming	30.9	24,548,145

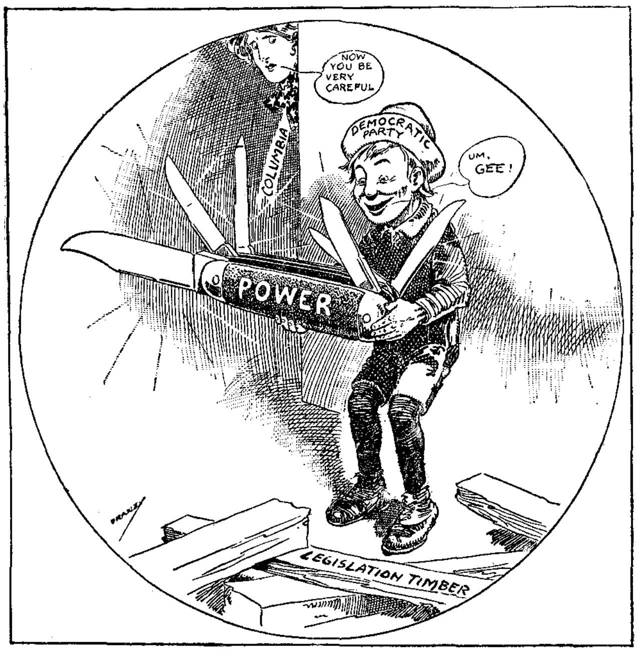
"The thousands of settlers who would naturally occupy those enormous tracts of land, much of it as fine as any in the United States, are excluded. Largely because of these withdrawals, Canada, in nine years up to 1909, has gained nearly 400,000 immigrants from our Northwest. At the present time 100,000 good, sturdy American farmers are leaving this country annually. If the land had not been withdrawn, there might be an occasional farm which would go into the hands of undesirable settlers, but this would be counterbalanced over and again by *bona-fide* residents. The growth of population in the several Western States in question is being dangerously retarded.

"The forest reserves, national parks, and like reservations have been permanently withdrawn. Other portions may be placed again within the reach of the people. The truth is that there remains in the public domain less than 700,000,000 acres that are unappropriated and unreserved, and, as has been pointed out, only a small per cent. of this residue is attractive or ever will be attractive to settlers. It includes the Bad Lands of the West, the irreclaimable deserts, barren summits, and worthless mountain country. The most desirable lands that have not passed to private ownership are now held up by the Government. Two-thirds of the land remaining in the public domain has never been surveyed."

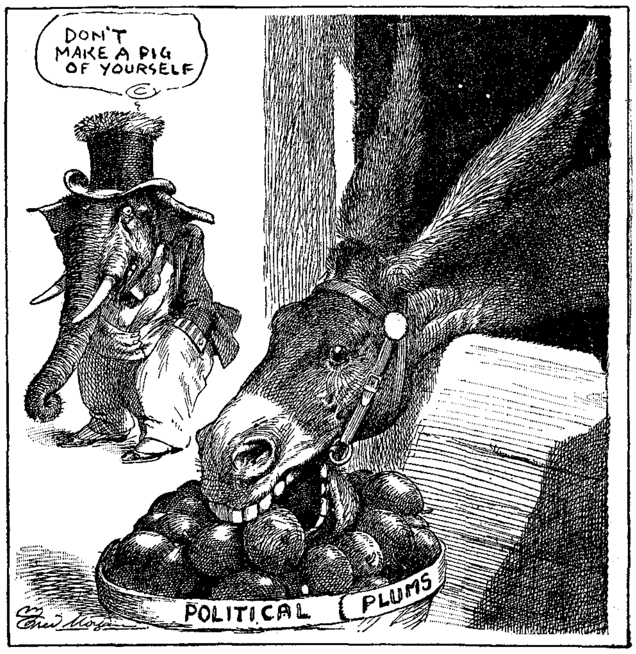
FALLING PRICES

INSTEAD of the chorus of jubilation we might expect over the recent announcements of lower and still falling food-prices, we find in the press a surprizing variety of comment. As was to be expected, of course, Democratic papers hasten to explain to us how their party's victory and lower food prices are simply cause and effect. Thus the New York *World* (Dem.) remarks that the trusts and combines stood pat on high prices as long as the people stood pat with their votes, and no longer. And to those who see in this year's unprecedented corn crop an adequate and non-partizan explanation of the decline, the same paper replies: "If it is the big corn crop alone that is bringing down the price of meats, how is it that its influence is felt before it is out of the shock?" "Cheap corn appeared only recently," it adds, "and it takes more than a month to turn corn into pork or beef."

Republican papers, on the other hand, are equally quick to point out that even in regard to its pet issue, the cost of living, the Democratic party's proverbial ill-luck still pursues it, since the decline in prices is taking place before the party has had a chance to use its newly delegated power, either to cut the tariff or to trounce the trusts. "There has been no time as yet for the election to produce any economic effect on the cost of living," declares the New York *Globe* (Rep.), which adds ironically: "It is, of course, conceivable that food prices were going down anyway as a result of economic conditions with which the election had nothing to do." The Pittsburg *Sun* (Ind.) suggests yet another reason: "Reduction in meat prices in the psychological moment preceding the trial of the Beef-Trust magnates may be viewed possibly in the light of modifying public sentiment and tempering a verdict to impose a fine instead of a sentence to imprisonment."



THE NEW JACK-KNIFE.
—Bradley in the Chicago *News.*


DON'T MAKE A PIG OF YOURSELF
POLITICAL PLUMS

AFTER MANY YEARS.
—Morgan in the Philadelphia *Inquirer.*

HIS HOUR.

An unexpected comment comes from the Chicago *Farmers and Drovers Journal,* which, in a somewhat mixt metaphor, complains that "on all sides are the bears in the foodstuffs market," and "they're all taking a shot at the farmers' prosperity." Lest the ultimate consumer rejoice too soon over the promise of lower prices, this farm journal admonishes him as follows:

> "If we scare the farmer into the belief that he is going to have a year of mean prices, will he not aim toward retrenchment by closing down on some of his expenditures for farm improvements and necessities, and thus effect an era of business dulness all around? The farmer, we must bear in mind, is a big buyer of all commodities, and if he can not see his way clear to derive a decent profit from his farm labors, it would appear natural to expect some little retrenchment in his buying capacity. . . . . . .
>
> "In live stock especially the farmer must be given a fair price, since, altho the feed is cheaper and there is an abundance of it, the first cost of the cattle, hogs, and sheep stood the live-stock farmer a high figure. He must get a price above the average of most recent years in order to come out without a loss, and if there happens to be a big loss, the crop for another season ahead will be materially reduced, inasmuch as a season of financial loss in feeding is not conducive to broadening feeding operations for the next season.
>
> "The farmer has not reached that financial state where he can pocket a heavy loss and look pleasant. The money he has made in recent years has been put back into legitimate investment lines which have gone a long way toward establishing a generally thriving industrial situation, which has helped the country at large. Do not predict too many dire things for the farmer, else his reluctance to reinvest his money may bring partial business stagnation upon us all."

The Chicago *Record-Herald* (Ind.) takes a rap at "those theorists who have convinced themselves that prices can not possibly decline, but must go on increasing, because of the superabundance of gold and the consequent 'cheapening' of money." It goes on to say:

> "On the other hand, those who have taken the common-sense view of the situation and have attributed the high cost of living to many factors instead of one—to combination, overproduction, extravagance, waste, the multiplicity of middlemen, neglect of farming as compared with other industries, etc.—will not be nearly so hard put to it to account for a real and fairly general tendency downward, tho they will insist that permanent improvement is impossible without science, efficiency, and economy in production and distribution."

Meanwhile the facts giving rise to all this discussion are briefly as follows: During the past few weeks the Bureau of Statistics has discovered a downward tendency in commodity prices both at home and abroad. At the same time the Government's *Crop Reporter* announces that this year's corn crop in the United States reaches record dimensions, being estimated at 3,121,381,000 bushels; and that the aggregate production of all crops for the year is 7.6 per cent. greater than last year, and more than 9 per cent. greater than the average annual production of the preceding five years. In addition to this the Chicago packers state that they have already cut prices several cents a pound, and predict further cuts to come. Last week, according to the New York *American,* "announcement was made simultaneously in New York City, Boston, Philadelphia, Kansas City, and other principal cities of the East and Middle West, that the great meat packers of the country and wholesalers have begun to reduce the price of meat and poultry." The present situation, declares J. Ogden Armour, head of the firm of Armour & Company, "is the result of an enormous corn crop and of previous higher prices which stimulated everybody to raise live stock." A Chicago dispatch to the New York *Herald* quotes him further as follows:

> "The packers' prices to the retailers are based entirely on what we have to pay for live animals. Generally speaking, present prices are lower, and I believe they are working toward a still lower level. . . . . . .
>
> "The consumer should not flatter himself with the thought there is to be a sudden drop from high to low prices and that his bills for meats are to be greatly reduced at once. That can not be and will not be. Still, I repeat that the conditions and the outlook presage a more and more favorable price situation for the consumer."

From James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture, comes testimony similar in part:

> "We have had bumper crops, and meat prices should come down; that is, if no combine is formed among the dealers. My views apply to all kinds of meat. The crops have been such that a falling in price is the inevitable result. The only thing that can defeat this will be the taking of too great a toll after the products leave the hands of the farmers and before they reach the consumers."

Mr. Wilson, however, according to Washington dispatches, thinks that the reductions announced last week by the packers are "abnormal" and temporary. As quoted in the New York *Commercial* he says:

> "The farmer with cattle on his hands must pay $35 a ton for his hay instead of $30, the price of a year ago, and rather than do this, he is sending his cattle to market. This has caused a flood of cattle in the Chicago market and accounts for the sudden tumble in prices. This tumble is abnormal and will not be permanent. However, a plentiful corn crop and plenty of grain will enable the farmer to feed freely, and we should get a lower level of prices. Lower prices are certain to come provided that somewhere between the farmer and the consumer there is no combination or agreement to keep the prices up."

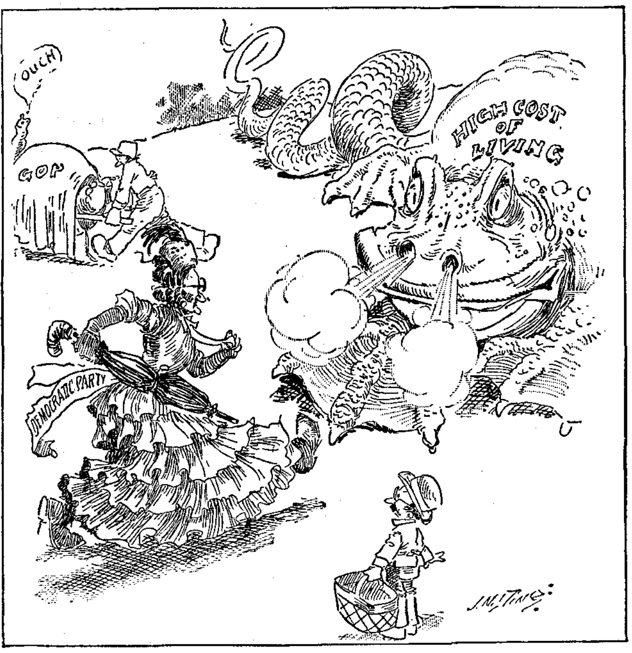
Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, of the Bureau of Chemistry, shares Secretary Wilson's belief that the reductions in meat prices are not all that they seem. He is quoted as saying:

> "Developments will show that the interests are after some one. There may be some independent movement they hope to drive from cover or take into camp. The hands of the interests at our throats just simply got tired from holding on. They have relaxed their hold temporarily in order that they may get a better and fresher grip."

Says a Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune:*

> "The statements of Secretary Wilson and Dr. Wiley, if correct, would account for the wide discrepancies in reductions of the prices of meat reported from various cities. In the West they were large, ranging in some cases from 20 to 25 per cent., while in New York they were comparatively small, averaging not more than two cents a pound."

Many witnesses are complaining that these reductions are at present lost somewhere between the packer and the ultimate consumer. But a Chicago dispatch checks their impatience with a reminder that "the stock of supplies now in storage-rooms represents the higher values of the past," and that "until this stock is pretty well distributed, prices for many kinds of meat will not show much decline." The press generally agree, however, that the apex in the cost of living has been passed. "The law of supply and demand is now working on the side of the consumer," says the Washington *Post;* and in the New York *Journal of Commerce* we read:



THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY WILL NOW HAVE A FINE OPPORTUNITY TO SHOW HOW IT IS DONE.

—Darling in the Des Moines *Register and Leader.*

> "A general increase in the yield of cereal crops will speedily reduce the price of grain and affect the cost of bread and of the food of animals, but it will not have an immediate and direct effect upon the price of meat. That requires time, for cattle and hogs are not multiplied by one corn crop or immediately prepared for market by its harvesting."

THE FIFTH WOMAN-SUFFRAGE STATE

NOT ONLY DOES the adoption of a woman-suffrage amendment in the State of Washington add a fifth star to the blue field of the "Votes-for-Women" flag, but with Idaho, Colorado, Utah, and Wyoming, it makes, as the Chicago *Tribune* notes, "a continuous belt of woman-suffrage territory stretching from the western boundary of Nebraska to the shores of the Pacific." "It was a famous victory," declares the Spokane *Spokesman Review.* The 25,000 majority given the amendment was "most decisive," says the Spokane *Chronicle,* and it adds:

LINCOLN SAID

Seventy-five years ago Abraham Lincoln said: "I go for all sharing the privileges of government who assist in bearing its burdens, by no means excluding women."

WOMEN SHOULD VOTE

ONE OF THE POSTERS.

A campaign feature was the weekly *Votes for Women.* Every copy contained a poster supplement, different with each issue, which the subscribers pasted up in all available places.

> "The effect of this victory upon politics will not be known until after a general election has been held in which the women will participate. It is not believed it will make much difference in party lines. There is reason to hope, however, that the influence of the women voters will give great strength to moral forces and that the prospects of reform measures have been improved by giving the ballot to the women.
>
> "The suffragists did excellent work before election, conducting a clean, orderly, intelligent campaign—the kind of campaign that deserves success. May they promptly start a new campaign to prove the wisdom of equal suffrage to other States by demonstrating that the women of Washington are wide-awake, progressive, active, and independent citizens, who know how to use the ballot and make that knowledge count."

The Seattle *Town-Crier* advises the women, now given the power of suffrage, "to stop, look, and listen." And as if in answer to some such warning, Mrs. Emma Smith DeVoe, president of the Washington Equal Suffrage Association, makes a post-election statement. The Tacoma *Ledger* quotes her "wise words concerning the use of the franchise for women":

> "We are to be conservative, thoughtful, and helpful. We do want to thank the men, for it was they who made it possible, and to reassure them that we do not intend to rush into their affairs."

The fact that woman-suffrage amendments were lost in three other States does not detract in the least from the triumph, according to Mrs. Ida Husted Harper, of the National Woman Suffrage Association's press bureau. There was a net gain of one State. Moreover, in Oregon, we are told, the amendment there defeated would have given the vote to taxpaying women only; in South Dakota there were local-option complications; in Oklahoma certain local conditions made success impossible almost from the start—"but in Washington, we made a straight-out fight, and we won!"

Months before the election the suffragists had completed a political organization, with State, county, and local headquarters, and precinct captains. Every voter in the State received campaign literature, and a large number of them were personally interviewed. A weekly paper, *Votes for Women,* was published in Seattle, buttons, posters, and pamphlets were sent out, and in some cities booths were erected on the street-corners. The labor organizations and the Grange were enlisted on the side of the women.

For four years, while Washington was a Territory, women had the franchise. Since it has been a State, "this is the third time that a woman-suffrage amendment to the Constitution has been submitted," says *The Woman's Journal* (Boston). "In 1889, it was beaten by a majority of 19,386; in 1898, by a majority of only 9,882; and now in 1910 it wins by a majority of 25,000 and upward."

The press throughout the country quite generally and naturally agree that this election has added new impetus to the cause. The New York *Evening Post* is convinced that "the next decade ought to see various other victories, for enthusiasm grows among the workers, and with each battle they learn better how to carry on their campaigns." The Denver *News,* published in a suffrage State, welcomes Washington to the "little company which will soon become a great company, and which, sooner or later, will overspread the land." This paper goes on to pay its respects to Mr. Richard Barry, whose article in *The Ladies' Home Journal* says that woman suffrage in Utah, Colorado, Wyoming, and Idaho, has not accomplished any good, and implies that it has actually wrought much evil. Mr. Barry's conclusions have been attacked by suffragists all over the country, and have been denied in every particular by George Creel in the columns of the Denver *Post.* To quote the Denver *News* again:

"If it were possible to argue with prejudice, the spectacle of five of the most progressive States in the country adopting woman suffrage ought to give pause to the petty slanders of the Barry-Bok type, now being given such circulation in *The Ladies' Home Journal.* If one might believe the wild wailings of Dicky Barry and Great Aunt Bok, woman suffrage is the Beast of Revelation, the source of all evil, the organ of all the woes of four States, and now to become the fountain of misrule for a fifth. Luckily, no one believes such slanders save the author and the publisher of the same, and there are times when we have our doubts about them. In any non-military country, woman suffrage is natural, logical, and right. Being such, it will triumph; and those who try to turn back the march by croaking evil prophecies will get the dust of the procession for their reward."

THE WOMEN

of Washington Want

THE BALLOT

WHY?

Because Those who obey laws should have something to say as to their making.

Because Those who pay taxes to support government should be represented in government.

Because Those who have the homes in charge should be able to aid in the law-making which protects and relates in any way to children and the home.

Because It is the most womanly, economical, and efficient way of influencing public affairs.

Because Government is a question of the people, for the people, and should be by the people, not by men alone.

Because It has been eminently successful wherever tried, both in the United States and in foreign countries.

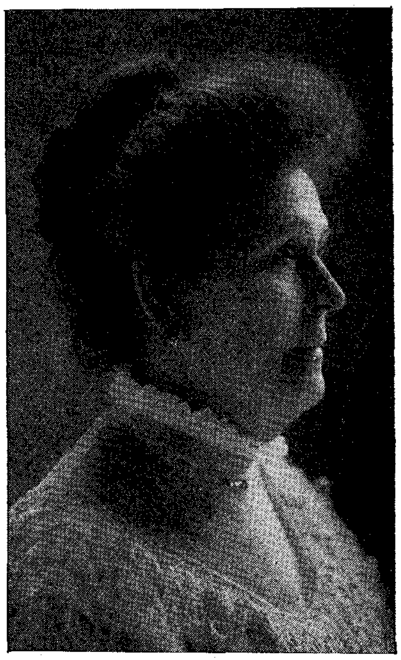
Because Women themselves want it. There are 6,000,000 club women and 6,000,000 working women in the United States who are asking for the ballot.

Because It is the only method of government that is moral and just.

ONE OF THE PLACARDS USED IN THE WASHINGTON CAMPAIGN.

The New York *Times* comments thus in a somewhat judicial tone on the "alternating condemnations and vindications of extending the electoral franchise to both sexes that come from the States where women have been voting for years":

"Impartial students of these contradictory reports have about come to the conclusion that matters political in the bi-suffrage States are about what they are in the others—that the advocates of the plan would be right if they contented themselves with denying that its adoption has done any particular harm, while its opponents would be within the bounds of truth if they contended that no particular good has followed. When the people on either side go further than this they seem very speedily to run short of facts or else rather obviously to credit or discredit woman suffrage with producing social phenomena resulting from different and much more widely extended causes."



By courtesy of "Collier's Weekly."

MRS. EMMA SMITH DE VOE,

President of the Washington Equal Suffrage Association. After the victory in her State she said: "We are to be conservative, thoughtful, and helpful."

TRUST FINES AND WORKERS' WAGES

ATTORNEY-GENERAL Wickersham, according to a number of the papers, has recently seen a new light. To what extent this illumination may be due to the fact that in this case the "Window Glass Trust" was the guilty party, we are not informed. He expected that the trust magnates, if found guilty, would be jailed, but it turned out that they were merely fined. The trust was dissolved, factories shut down and wages were cut, and the Attorney-General and observant editors are wondering if the punishment is really reaching the right victims. On November 11, it seems, the Imperial Window Glass Company was fined $2,500 in the Federal Court at Pittsburg for violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law. A fine of $500 was also imposed upon each of the fifteen individuals operating the corporation. A few days later a report came from Pittsburg that the company would dissolve, in obedience to the court, and also that the wages of the men employed by the concerns belonging to it would be cut 30 per cent.

When Mr. Wickersham heard of this, he was angry, or at least "noticeably indignant," to quote one headline. Whereupon he issued a statement, which criticizes the sentence of the Federal Court, and, according to these same headlines, "flays" and "lashes" the action of the "insolvent, greedy, and vicious" Glass Trust. In the statement given to the press the Attorney-General says that the Imperial Window Glass Company was simply a selling agency, controlling some 50 concerns, and handling 97 per cent. of all the window-glass manufactured in the United States.

"It began business in January, 1910. By October 1, 1910, prices had been advanced 70 per cent. over what they were in April, 1909. . . . During the ten months of its business the combination cleared about one million dollars, or 400 per cent. on its capital stock. It leased fifteen factories at high rentals for the sole purpose of keeping them closed and removing their product from the market."

This combination, says Attorney-General Wickersham, he considered

"one of the most flagrant and intentional violations of the Anti-Trust Law which had been brought to the attention of the department. The Attorney-General further informed counsel that he had given directions to have the cases pressed for conviction and to urge the imposition of sentences of imprisonment upon the principal offenders in case of conviction.

"The defendants appeared in court in Pittsburg and interposed pleas of *nolo contendere*, and despite the opposition of the District Attorney and Special Assistant Grovenor, who was present, the court only fined each of the individual defendants $500, and the corporation $2,500 and costs. It was stated to the court that the combination had been dissolved, and this was one of the considerations on which the court let the defendants go with a fine merely.

"It was also stated that the combination during its existence had increased the wages of the glassblowers, and, as a matter of fact, the directors' minutes disclosed the adoption of one resolution increasing wages 12½ per cent. Whether this was carried out or not did not appear, but, at all events, as the combination had earned about 400 per cent. profit on its capital stock during the year of its existence, an increase of 12½ per cent. in wages can hardly be regarded as so entirely dependent upon the continued existence of the combination as to justify a reduction of 30 per cent. in wages upon the dissolution of the combination. If the rumored action should prove to be substantiated by fact, it would indicate a very mistaken leniency on the part of the Court in imposing sentence which it is hoped would not be followed on any other similar occasion."

The explanation of the members of the late trust is different, notes the New York *Globe*:

"They say that when the combination was on they were able, because of the higher price for glass, to raise wages 30 per cent. But with the factories again competing, glass prices are down, and wages are reduced to the old level. It is pointed out that it is ridiculous to say that because fines aggregating $10,000 were imposed, the wages of 10,000 men have been reduced—that the reason for the wage reduction is not the fines, but the break up of the trust."

Nevertheless, *The Globe* declares that the contention of the Attorney-General is a good one. Another New York paper, *The Press*, also praises the new policy of the Department of Justice. But it does not find Mr. Wickersham fully justified in his criticism of the Pittsburg court:

"That the Glass-Trust offenders did not go to prison was due much more to the erroneous general policy of the Department of Justice than to the weakness of the presiding judge. He may have felt, and one can hardly blame the court for so reasoning, that when immunity from imprisonment was given to the Standard Oil, Coal Trust, Beef Trust, and other conspicuous lawbreakers, doing a great deal more harm and practising more wide-spread extortion than the Glass Trust, it would hardly be fair to pick out the lesser criminals for the first illustration of the sound principle that 'guilt is always personal' when the Sherman Law is violated."

PEBBLES FROM THE LANDSLIDE.

The best tariff ever—for the Democrats.—*Charleston News and Courier.*

Princeton knows what to do with her ex-presidents.—*St. Paul Pioneer Press.*

T. R., Oyster Bay. Now you know how it feels.—W. J. B., Lincoln.—*Washington Post.*

"They don't call it Oyster Bay any more, they call it Blue Point," says Martin W. Littleton.

The Colonel may survive his political escapades of 1910, but he will never look the same.—*Houston Post.*

And now the one imperative issue that looms above the landslide is the man who wants a job.—*Newark News.*

President Taft wrote his Thanksgiving proclamation before the election returns came in.—*Birmingham Age-Herald.*

The Republicans evidently believe that if T.R. doesn't spell trouble, it makes a beginning at least.—*Atlanta Journal.*

As the revised returns come in, it almost looks as if Judge Parker might have been elected something this year. —*Ohio State Journal.*

That gurgling sound is caused by Messrs. Woodruff, Barnes & Co., trying to appear disconsolate over the result.—*Brooklyn Times.*

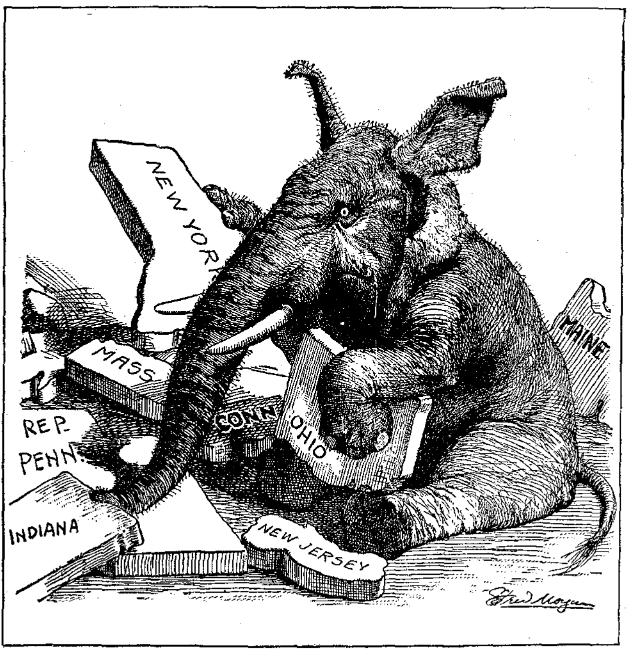
Jeffries has not yet telegraphed to Mr. Roosevelt, but there is a kind of telepathic sympathy between them.—*Charleston News and Courier.*

Most of those emigrants who are reported by the census to have moved from Iowa to Canada must have been Republicans.—*Baltimore News.*

This year's corn crop is the biggest ever produced in the United States. The Democrats have not as yet put in a claim for the credit of it.—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

T.R.'s course during this campaign reminds us of the teacher who stood the whole school up in a line every morning the first thing and gave them all a licking on general principles.—*Racine Times.*

Incidentally, it occurs to us that one Charles E. Hughes recently dodged this avalanche and sought shelter in the Supreme Court. Yet there are those who would have us believe that Mr. Hughes is no politician.—*Brooklyn Times.*



HIS NEW JIG SAW PUZZLE, THE DIS-UNITED STATES.
—Morgan in the Philadelphia *Inquirer.*

Still, we'll bet a little that T. R. comes back.—*Indianapolis Sun.*

He hit the line hard, but the confounded line hit back.—*New York Evening Post.*

It was a genuine downward revision of the Republican vote.—*Atlanta Journal.*

In some respects Mr. Taft approximates the role of the innocent bystander. —*Indianapolis Star.*

But, then, if the lions had done it, how much fun we would all have missed. —*Augusta Chronicle.*

Perhaps it was due to the fact that Secretary Ballinger was not allowed to take the stump.—*Baltimore Sun.*

There seem to be more liars and burglars in the country than Colonel Roosevelt imagined.—*Ohio State Journal.*

Wonder if Woodrow Wilson is encouraged because that White House calf is a Jersey.—*Chicago Evening Post.*

Telepathic note from a great explorer: "The more I see of some politicians the better I like a rhinoceros."—*Washington Star.*

The real blow will descend upon Colonel Roosevelt when all the editors agree always to run him on an inside page.—*Ohio State Journal.*

It may be possible for the vice-president of the United States to be temporary chairman of the next Saratoga convention.—*Hartford Times.*

The glad hope is that Chancellor Day will not feel so thoroughly vindicated that he will decide that it is his duty to run for president or something.—*Ohio State Journal.*

Wonder if Uncle Joe feels like a brand plucked from the burning?—*New York Tribune.* It is probable that he feels even hotter than that.—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

The aviator at Baltimore who fell from a great height and landed in the woods badly shaken up should have a great many Republican sympathizers at this moment.—*New York World.*

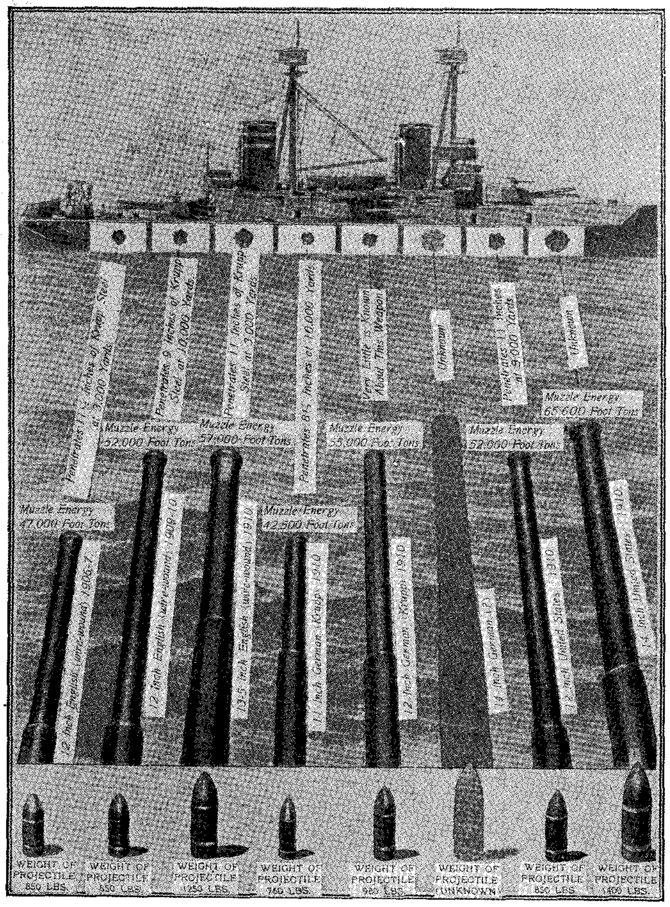
Like the man who was blown a mile by a cyclone, the Republicans ought to have acquired some little idea of the direction in which the wind was blowing.—*Springfield Republican.*

HOW BRITISH GUNS KEEP THE PEACE

The POWERS OF EUROPE are at present divided into two opposing camps represented, says Admiral Mahan in the London *Daily Mail*, by the Triple Entente, England, France, and Russia, on the one hand, and the Triple Alliance, Germany, Austria, and Italy, on the other. The Triple Alliance easily controls the land territory of Europe. There is, in fact, nothing to prevent the Triple Alliance from bringing the rest of Europe under its dominance, but the fear of the loss which the British Navy would cause to German commerce in a great war. Speaking of the "massed land power of Mid-Europe," represented by the Triple Alliance, this writer observes:

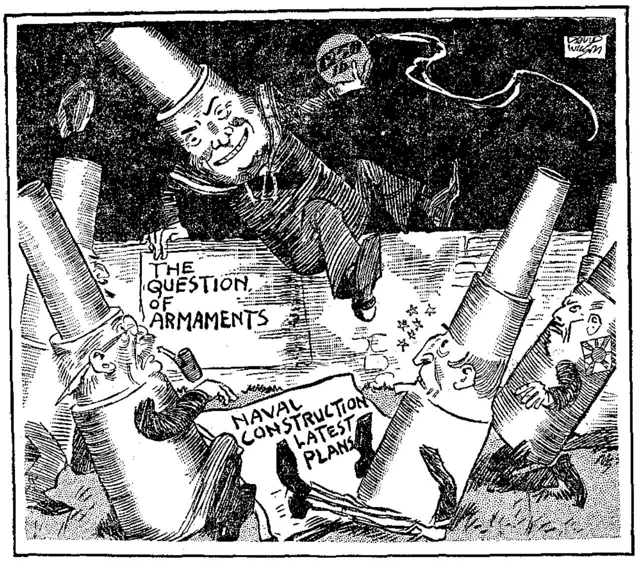
"Over against it stands no equivalent land power, even if, in circumstances threatening a general conflagration, there are elements of such in France and Russia, which, tho inferior, must weigh heavily with a statesman envisaging war. But the real offset against the military power of the Triple Alliance is the financial resources of France and the Navy of Great Britain. The two together represent sea power in the scales of Europe, as Middle Europe represents land power. As usual neither stands alone, wholly separated from the other. The Army of France is a large factor in land power; that of Great Britain one not wholly negligible; and in naval force Germany now stands second in the world. But, despite this allowance, the broad division stands. Now, should occasion arise, the Navy of Great Britain, if duly maintained, controls the approaches to the German coast, and by such control secures the communications of the British Islands with the whole world—except perhaps the Baltic. This means, substantially, the suppression of German sea-borne commerce, the extent of which is little realized. With the world outside Europe this increased between 1894 and 1904 by 93 per cent., with Europe by 68 per cent.; whereas the land interchange with Europe increased only 48 per cent.

"The maintenance of this sea trade depends upon shipping, and it is to be remarked that war with Great Britain eliminates at once, as carriers to Germany, the two principal mercantile marines—the British and the German. France, with her *entente* sympathies and traditional grievances, will not greatly object to measures which will eliminate also her merchant vessels, already and otherwise sufficiently employed. The United States has none but coastwise shipping, also fully employed, and is not likely to insist strongly upon a privilege of supplying Germany with ships. There remains no strong naval Power to object to the most serious repressive measures that Great Britain may undertake within the limits of international law, broadly interpreted."


Muzzle Energy 47,000 Foot Tons
Muzzle Energy 52,000 Foot Tons
Muzzle Energy 57,000 Foot Tons
Muzzle Energy 42,500 Foot Tons
Muzzle Energy 53,000 Foot Tons
Muzzle Energy 52,000 Foot Tons
Muzzle Energy 65,600 Foot Tons
Very Little is Known About This Weapon
Unknown
Unknown
12 Inch English (wire-wound) 1906-7
12 Inch English (wire-wound) 1909-10
13.5 Inch English (wire-wound) 1910
11 Inch German (Krupp) 1910
12 Inch German (Krupp) 1910
12 Inch United States 1910
WEIGHT OF PROJECTILE 850 LBS.
WEIGHT OF PROJECTILE 850 LBS.
WEIGHT OF PROJECTILE 1250 LBS.
WEIGHT OF PROJECTILE 740 LBS.
WEIGHT OF PROJECTILE
WEIGHT OF PROJECTILE (UNKNOWN)
WEIGHT OF PROJECTILE 850 LBS.
WEIGHT OF PROJECTILE 1400 LBS.

THE GREAT GUN CONTEST AMONG THE POWERS.

Great Britain's adoption of a 13½-inch gun has spurred Germany on to devise a 14-inch weapon. The United States is not behind. *The Illustrated London News*, which prints this diagram, says that "no armor at present in use can stand against these guns at six miles' range."


THE QUESTION OF ARMAMENTS
NAVAL CONSTRUCTION LATEST PLANS

THE BOMBSHELL.

THE THIRTEEN-POINT-FIVER—"Hope I don't intrude?"

"The whole naval outlook has been changed by the dramatic appearance of the new 13.5-inch gun of unparalleled power, and with a 1,250-lb. shell."—Daily Paper.

—*Daily Chronicle* (London).

The deficiency could not be supplied by the railroad system, and the suppression of sea communications, "total or approximate, means now, as it always has meant, financial disorganization, military embarrassment, and popular misery." The article ends as follows:

"It is in the interests of peace to point out that no force in Europe can so act as a deterrent from war, induced by the possible ambitions or otherwise inevitable tendencies of Middle Europe, as can the Navy of Great Britain. The dividing line cleft between the Triple Alliance and the Triple Entente is too plain to be ignored. It has been emphasized at Algeciras, in Crete, in Bosnia-Herzegovina, and in other incidents less conspicuous but equally known. Under such circumstances the one salvation from war is readiness for war, based upon a clear appreciation of what can best be done and what should most be feared."

"Admiral Mahan has once more rendered timely service to the cause of European peace," comments *The Pall Mall Gazette* (London), which proceeds:

"The reasoned warning of Admiral Mahan gains additional point from the official statement made by the German Admiralty to the Berlin correspondent of *The Daily Mail*, from which it is clearer than ever that Germany has not been by any means taken aback by the change in the British program of Dreadnought gunning. The inevitable will happen, and Germany will, 'sooner or later, follow suit if the natural and obvious

LITTLE WORKERS IN THE SILK FACTORY.
The cruel treatment of the working girls in Japan is, we are told, "enough to shock humanity."

principle of equality of units is to be consistently maintained for new constructions simultaneously taken in hand.' "

Disclaiming all party bias *The Daily Mail,* speaking of Admiral Mahan's "singularly thoughtful and illuminating article," remarks:

> "No other naval writer combines in the same degree practical knowledge with philosophic insight, and from the publication of the first of his great works his was recognized as a master-mind."

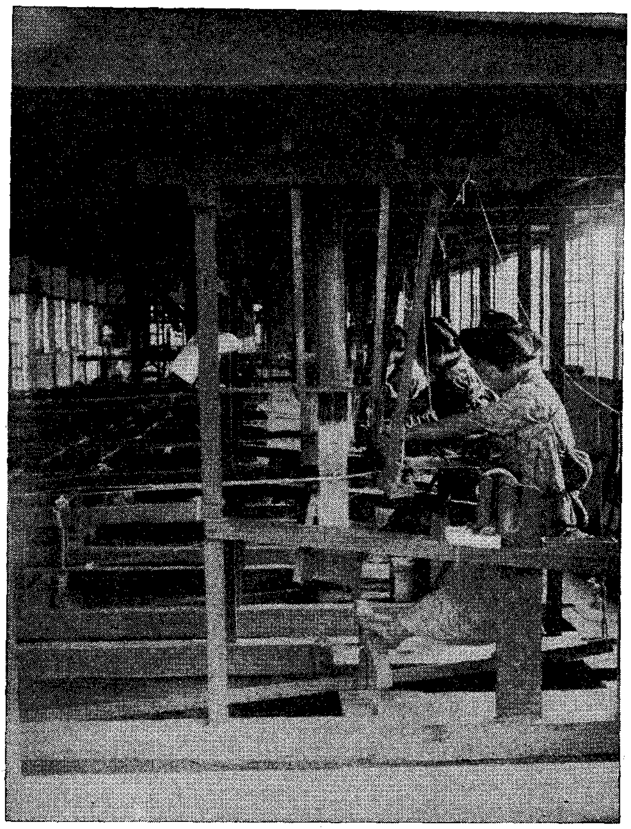
And it draws this conclusion:

> "It must be more than ever the first duty of both British parties, in the light of Admiral Mahan's warnings and the German statement, to guarantee Europe and the British Empire against the risk of war by placing British sea power above all doubt and danger."

SAD LOT OF JAPANESE WORKING GIRLS

ONE OF THE many knotty problems which confront Japan as she expands commercially and industrially is without doubt the question of the protection of labor. The lot of her male laborers is no enviable one, but the cruel treatment to which her working girls are subjected is, if we are to believe Dr. Kuwada, a shock to humanity. Dr. Kuwada, a member of the Japanese House of Peers, has given deeply sympathetic attention to the labor question in his country. He has also spent several years in Europe, studying its social problems. Discussing in the *Shin Koron* (New Public Opinion), a Tokyo monthly, the condition of the female laborers in Japan, he makes a strong plea for the prompt enactment of a labor law adequate to restrain the acts of unscrupulous employers:

> "There are in Japan about ten thousand factories and workshops, employing about a million laborers. Of this total about seven hundred thousand are females. As there is no law limiting the age of factory hands, almost 10 per cent. of the female laborers are under fourteen years. Twenty per cent. of the girls employed in the match factories, and 1 per cent. of those in the glass and tobacco factories, are even under ten years. We have adopted compulsory education, but how are we to enforce it in the absence of any legislation which forbids the employment of children in workshops and factories? The adoption of a labor law has been talked about more than once during the past several years, but the attempt has been nipt in the bud by the strenuous objection offered by a class of capitalists."



RICH FABRICS "WET WITH THE TEARS OF CHILDREN."
Almost ten per cent. of the 700,000 working women in Japan are under fourteen years of age.

Dr. Kuwada tells us heartrending stories of how the army of 700,000 working girls has been recruited. At first, we are told, the employers hunted the daughters of poor people living in large cities, but as the supply from this source was soon exhausted, they turned to rural districts for a fresh supply. The agents of factory-owners go into the country and persuade unsophisticated farmers to send their daughters to the factories, explaining what a fine opportunity the girls will have to acquire refinement and culture in the large cities, and telling what beautiful things and interesting places there are in the city, all of which factory girls are free to see and visit on Sundays. The good, credulous men of the hamlet and village readily believe the cunning agents, and allow their daughters to go, only to see them come home, after four or five years, broken in health and spoiled in character, if, indeed, they do not die before their term expires.

The treatment accorded to these girls is an outrage. Says Dr. Kuwada:

> "In some factories it is no secret that the time-keepers are instructed to resort to trickery, so that their employees are made to work overtime without receiving any extra pay. In many factories the girls are not even allowed time for meals, but are required to eat while working. Almost all cotton-spinning factories keep their looms in operation day and night. Night work, in which both male and female operatives are engaged together, is found most demoralizing. The methods of punishment are equally inhumane. The lash is employed without stint; sometimes girls are imprisoned in dark rooms, or required to work with reduced rations; in many cases their wages are so reduced by 'fines' that they leave the factory penniless at the end of their contract terms."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

"CHAOS COME AGAIN" IN ENGLAND

THAT THERE would be "a result like chaos come again in politics" if the conference between the Liberal and Conservative leaders should "break down utterly" was predicted a few days ago by the London *Observer*, and hardly was this prediction in type when the conference did break down utterly, and all hope of peace was lost. The conference, it will be remembered, was to frame some sort of agreement between the Liberals, who would overthrow or weaken the House of Lords and give Home Rule to Ireland, and the Conservatives, who would keep the Peers in all their old powers and privileges and rule Ireland from Westminster. Just how the leaders of two such diametrically opposite forces were to agree on any program was a mystery to most untutored outsiders, and now the conferees seem to have given it up, too. The country is to be appealed to, the dispatches say, to find whether John Bull favors Asquith and Lloyd-George in their attack on the Peers, or whether he still "dearly loves a Lord" and will continue to pay for the ermine.

The members of the conference were eight in number and consisted of the Liberal Prime Minister, Mr. Asquith, with three members of his cabinet, and the Conservative ex-Premier, Mr. Balfour, with the Conservative leader of the House of Lords, Lord Landsdowne, and two other Conservatives. The question whether the Lords should retain their right to veto laws passed by the Commons seems to have forced the conference to a speedy deadlock, and the discussion was widened so as to embrace the problem of "Home Rule All Round," *i.e.*, in England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales. No conclusion could be reached on any of the matters taken up, and finally Mr. Asquith, who had called the meetings, was compelled to admit:

ARRANGING AND SKEINING SILK THREADS.
"The lash is employed without stint; sometimes girls are imprisoned in dark rooms, or required to work with reduced rations."

> "The conference has ended without arriving at an agreement. It is the opinion of all the members that the conditions under which the proceedings were held preclude disclosures in regard to the course of the negotiations or the causes leading to their termination."

This message, which the Premier gave out for publication, falls like an exploding grenade in political and journalistic circles in England, for such an ending was scarcely expected, and the London *Times* had actually said when rumors of "a breakdown" and of an impending dissolution of Parliament prevailed:

> "There is no cause for ardent politicians on either side to fear that the conference has separated only to meet on the eve of the reassembly of Parliament to register a breakdown. Such is not the case. The conference has not broken down, and there is reason for saying that there is hope of a result from its labors. This news will be received with satisfaction by the moderates in both camps, whose fears have been aroused by the rumor that a delicate stage in the negotiations had been reached."

The course taken in the deliberations of the conference is thus well and clearly outlined by the Manchester *Guardian*, the leading Liberal paper of Northern England:

> "The discussions of the conference had not gone very far before it was found that before this large problem [of the veto] could be solved a still larger one must be raised and solved along with it—that in settling the constitutional relations of Lords and Commons we must also settle the relations of the different parts of the United Kingdom to the whole to which they all belong. The new problem thus presented to the conference . . . was not merely that of Irish Home Rule, but of Federalism, or 'Home Rule All Round,' as it has been called—a very much bigger matter. . . . From the Conservative point of view the essential value of the House of Lords lies in its power to prevent great constitutional changes until they have received the unmistakable approval of the electors, and by far the most formidable and pressing danger in this direction is of course believed to lie in the demand for Irish Home Rule. If, therefore, this question could be settled before the power of the Lords' veto was limited, one of the strongest objections to its limitation would be removed."

The Liberal *Daily Chronicle* (London), altho it did not "cherish any illusions about the conference," being "too conscious of the difficulties to be very sanguine," yet believed that

JAPANESE WOMEN WORKING IN THE FIELDS.
The credulous fathers of the country let their daughters go to the city factories, deluded by cunning agents, who promise them refinement and culture, "only to see them come home, after four or five years, broken in health and spoiled in character."

"the conference will certainly have arrived at a report,""before Parliament reassembles on November 15."

As a matter of fact the only report arrived at was contained in Mr. Asquith's despairing *pronunciamento* published November 14 and quoted above. But the whole idea of conferences, or secret legislative assemblies, declares the Conservative *Evening Standard and St. James's Gazette*, is not congenial to the English people, who have had enough of Star Chambers, and we read:

> "It should be pointed out that the conference method can easily be carried too far, and that the idea of government in camera—Star-Chamber government it has been called already—by a small group of statesmen, however eminent, is contrary to the practise of representative government, and is directly opposed to the genius of the British people. Members of Parliament are sent to Westminster to thresh out in public the principles of popular government, and are not merely satellites of this or that statesman, to vote as directed without power of appeal."

The Manchester *Guardian* adds that one result of this "Star-Chamber government" has already followed in the unfortunate attempt of the conference to introduce a measure which would revolutionize the British Constitution, namely, "Federalization" of the British Isles. This journal thus states its objections:

> "The proposal would amount to nothing less than the recasting of the Constitution of the United Kingdom. Nothing would remain as it was; for better or worse, it would be a new political world in which we should be called upon to live, and the changes involved in Irish Home Rule by itself or the limitation of the House of Lords veto by itself would seem small by comparison in their effect upon the whole stream of political life and the accustomed play of political forces."

"DETERIORATION" OF AMERICANS

MR. JEFFERSON BRICK, war editor of the *Rowdy Journal*, once offered a toast to "the Well of Truth, whose waters are black, from being composed of printers' ink." There are many Jefferson Bricks, on both sides of the Atlantic, and sometimes their outlook as well as their ink is black, but how far proceeding from the Well of Truth is sometimes a conundrum. The American Jefferson Brick was especially anxious to scatter his ink on the British people and to strike terror into that Queen of England who, as he averred, had her court in the Tower of London. The English Jefferson Brick is equally a humorous writer, tho his humor may be unconscious. He sees no good thing from Dan to Beersheba, or, more often, from Maine to California. It is in this spirit that Mr. J. Cottle Green confidently generalizes in *The Westminster Review* (London) about the "Deterioration of Some Americans," and holds up the faults and follies of this vast and varied country with the implication that they are characteristic and therefore incurable. He lays his lash on almost everything, political, social, and commercial. The purchase of Alaska he denounces as a "needless intrusion into the sphere of British America," "an unfriendly act, totally contrary to the Monroe Doctrine." But since the Declaration of Independence was brought about through "the folly" of certain English statesmen, the American character has deteriorated. To quote his words:

> "The character, as well as the blood, of the original inhabitants, has changed considerably, the straightforward solidity of the Anglo-Saxon has become altered and weakened by the infusion of other races. The former old-time morality of the Puritans has faded; the continuous influx of aliens, consisting largely of the discontented atoms of European society, has imported into the character of the New Englanders a strain of that aspiration after conquest and 'glory,' which is so marked a feature of the Celtic and Latin races. The increase of money-power has brought with it new ambitions, a lust for empire, and a craze to imitate the world-wide sway, held by, and indeed often *forced upon*, our own allied and parent nation, by circumstances, and even by humanity."

He peevishly revives the old complaint that the United States has no right to the exclusive use of the name "America," or "American." Then comes a cut at the distinguished statesman who has recently gone into retirement at Oyster Bay. Thus we read of "Americanism" and "American megalomania":

> "A humorous instance of the effect of 'Americanism' on the Yankee character, we may here note. Not long ago England was indignantly amused at hearing of a naive proposal from a distinguished North American of Dutch descent, the capable statesman and sportsman who lately vacated the post of President of the United States, who considered he could improve our language for us! He imagined that English spelling and pronunciation should actually be altered to suit his ideas of literary value and correctness! and that 'the tongue which Shakespeare spoke' should be vulgarized and debased down to the level of the nasal patois which passes for English in many parts of his country, and which, we suppose, they consider the true and latest edition of what they call the ''Merican languidge.' Happily, this horror has been spared us by the common sense of Mr. Roosevelt's compatriots, but the bare idea that such a thing could have been ever proposed, shows to what an extent the taint of exaggerated self-importance has taken hold of some North Americans."

Speaking of the "wealth and luxury" of this country, he mournfully moralizes to the effect that "the seeds of decay always lurk amid the luxuriant foliage of prosperity." "Judges and juries can not be 'got at' by bribery in other countries as they can here." "Nowhere, not even in Russia, is bribery and corruption so prevalent as in the United States." He speaks as if lynchings, divorces, polygamy, and polyandry, to a worse degree "than in the case supposed by the Jewish Sadducees," were becoming common and admitted "practises."

Far more serious are his predictions of a possible disintegration of the United States as the result, in part, of a want of loyalty toward the Chief Executive, for he writes:

> "The feeling of respect and reverence for the personal, permanent, and representative head of the nation, which here in Europe we call loyalty, has no exact counterpart in the North American democracies; their loyalty or patriotism is rather given to the local powers in that particular State where they reside, than to the distant, impersonal, Federal Government, or to its temporary chief, in whose election every four years they take but a slight and indirect share.
>
> "The possible disintegration, or division, of the now *United* States, is an idea which, we well know, will be received by most of the present generation with incredulity and scorn; yet its seeds are being sown continually; and the very Constitution of the Republic, giving independent powers to the separate State governments, and jealously guarding State rights against interference by the central authority, amounts to an '*Imperium in imperio*,' and tends to perpetuate a group of semi-independent republics, with differing interests and ambitions, rather than a single united people. . . . . . .
>
> "The question whether groups of States, having similar interests, shall decide, in the future, to combine more closely with each other, in preference to being more loosely united with a remote Federal authority, is, of course, one for themselves to consider. But, as to the first and greatest secession, namely, that of the New England or Yankee colonies from the British Crown, as events have marched, the separation seems to have proved of mutual advantage, and so long as a certain amount of solidarity, respect, and friendship exists between these great sections of the Anglo-Saxon races, such advantage is likely to continue. Still, it must not be forgotten, that in the flood of migration from the Old World to the New, lies the danger of deterioration, from the admission of undesirable aliens. . . . . . .
>
> "Among the millions who have become citizens of the United States, there have been enough bad Italians to make the 'Black Hand' Society a peril; enough nihilistic and anarchist Russians and Germans to be a menace to law and order in their great cities; and enough bitter and renegade Irish, to endanger by the help of their mercenary leaders, the good feeling with the British Empire."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

HOW TO ACT IN A RAILROAD WRECK

WHAT should one do when a train runs off the track? Fall on the floor and grasp the frame of the seat? Few would be apt to act thus, and yet it is the proper and safe mode of procedure, we are told by a correspondent of *Railway and Locomotive Engineering* (New York, November). Above all things, says our mentor, don't stand up and scream! Most passengers leap to their feet and do not hold on to anything; consequently they are tossed about like peas in a bag, with what results may be imagined. The writer begins by narrating an experience of his own when a train left the rails. He says:

> "When the tumult began a passenger stood up and shouted at the top of his voice: 'What in hell's the matter?' repeating the unanswered query several times. I knew what was the matter, but had no leisure to explain, and just dropt upon the floor and grasped the frame of my seat and held on, taking the jolts as rigidly as possible. Hat-racks, hand baggage, seat cushions, splintered head lining, and miscellaneous articles began to fly about, and I found the seat frame afforded comfortable protection from the missiles that damaged some exposed limbs.
>
> "The tumult could not have lasted half a minute, but it seemed a long time till the end came by the car turning over with a terrific jolt. At that instant, the man who had shouted so vociferously 'What's the matter?' was shot through the window like a huge torpedo. Most of the people who had been on the upper side came down in heaps when the car turned over. I was on the lower side, and settled softly upon the head lining when the car came to rest.
>
> "I had been in a similar accident once before and knew, not only what to do, but kept my attention upon what the other passengers were doing. Most of them stood up or sat without holding fast to the seats, so that they were thrown about by the plunging and jolting of the car. Then a mass of human beings seemed to drop from the higher to the lower level when the car went over. Many of them were badly bruised through being pitched about, pains that might have been avoided had they dropt upon the floor and clung to the seat frames.
>
> "It is difficult instructing persons how to do in case of the derailment of a train they are riding in, but sound advice is to drop upon the floor, preferably in the aisle, or cling to the seat frame. The impulse to stand up and howl should be restrained. In a former derailment accident that I experienced a woman on the seat opposite to me stood up and proceeded to scream. I shouted to her to sit down on the floor, but she paid no attention, and when the car fell over on its side she was projected upon me like a pile-driver weight. She was nearly as big as a cow, and the impact of her body almost finished my career."

MACHINERY MADE OF MUSLIN—Those who know that for years paper has been used in the manufacture of car-wheels will not be surprized at this heading. Any material of this sort, used for such a purpose, must of course be cemented, layer by layer, into a mass and consolidated by pressure. In a paper read before the National Machine Tool Builders' Association in New York recently, and printed in *The Iron Age* (New York, November 10), Mr. John Riddell tells of some noteworthy results that have been obtained with muslin gears and pinions which are not only very strong, but almost noiseless. This latter feature is of no small importance. The machine-shops of to-day are much noisier than those of ten or twenty years ago, owing to the fact that the machines for cutting and planing iron are run from three to six times as fast as formerly:

> "These gear noises are very unfortunate, but we hope by improved machinery and the use of various other materials which have recently been introduced, that this trouble will gradually disappear.
>
> "We have at the Schenectady works introduced gears and pinions made of a high grade of muslin which have been applied to a great variety of uses. We have used one of them on a boiler-maker's punch and shear which previously gave considerable trouble, not only on account of noise, but in the actual breaking of the gears; due to excessive back lash and fly-wheel action on the machine. We had such wonderful success with that particular pinion, which has been running now some two years, that we gradually extended the use until now we are using them on two 10-foot planing-machines, which are operated by electric motors and compress-air clutches, as intermediate pinions for the reverse motion. Heretofore we have tried various substitutes, including bronze, which would go to pieces in two or three weeks; steel would last longer, but made an intolerable noise; rawhide would seem to shrink and burn out quickly, and we very seldom could find anything that would stand the work longer than three or four weeks at the most."

Mr. Riddell goes on to describe an exhaustive test made with these cloth pinions in which so severe a shock was applied as to break nearly half the teeth in a gun-iron pinion, while the muslin pinions were uninjured. He concludes:

> "I point this out to show the actual strength of pinions made of this material. So we have reason to believe that with time the noises in machine-shops will gradually disappear as they came, without, however, a corresponding reduction in output."

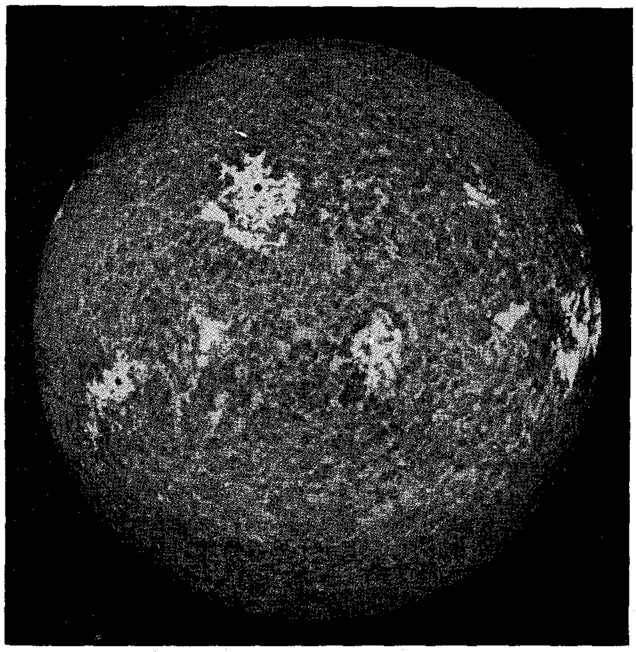
ENGINEERING VIEW OF THE WELLMAN FAILURE

THAT the attempt of the dirigible balloon *America* to cross the Atlantic was "utterly reprehensible" and to be classed only with useless and dangerous performances in a circus, is the verdict of the editor of *The Engineering Magazine*, after an analysis of the enterprise. He says:

> "The voyage of the air-ship *America* may not unjustifiably be classed with the trapeze act without a net, 'the dip of death,' or any other spectacle in which the performer throws dice with death and wins. The intense interest shown in all such events by the masses is perhaps not so cruel as is often assumed. Granted that it is only a step, if so far, from the delight of Roman holiday-makers in a gladiatorial combat; yet the cardinal interest, after all, may not be the actual or possible blood and slaughter, but the triumph of the performer, or of one of the performers, over the Destroyer of Life. Somewhere in the subconsciousness of each of us is the realization that moment by moment a hair line only is drawn between us and the grave. When we see a fellow human recklessly stretch this line to its supposed breaking-point, and remain unscathed on this side of it, we (also subconsciously) take to ourselves a certain sense of immunity, or at least a greater security of life. Fallacious it may be; yet here is perhaps the fundamental reason for the fascination of perilous achievements.
>
> "From a technical point of view, the attempt was utterly reprehensible and the result a mortifying series of failures to realize anything resembling calculated performances. Indeed, in a province where determinations must be largely empirical, the attempt was made on assumptions wholly theoretical and untested by trial. By such data as are available many of the elements of the project were apparently unsound. It was wholly unproved that the 'dirigible' could be directed under probable conditions of mid-Atlantic weather. Zeppelin's experiences indicated that it could neither be directed nor maintained afloat for the time necessary to drift across the ocean. Common sense suggested that a dragging tail relatively enormously heavy and varying submerged in a rough sea would not be an 'equilibrator' but decidedly the reverse. Success under peculiarly favorable conditions was not an impossible contingency, but would have proved nothing of value. Mr. Wellman, his companions, and a sympathetic world are to be congratulated that by an almost incalculably fortunate chance there was no tragedy. Atlantic shipping is to be congratulated that the string of flimsy gasoline tanks was not dragged destructively across some luckless vessel, with results too hideous to contemplate. In brief, we may thank God it was no worse."

GREAT SOLAR STORMS

WHILE SOME features of astronomical work may seem merely speculative and useless to the lay mind, the study of our great source of light, heat, and life may any day lay bare some secret of tremendous importance. The sun-spots, especially, have long been thought to have a strong influence upon conditions on our planet, so that their study has a peculiar significance. That these spots are huge cyclones in the sun's atmosphere has long been believed by astronomers, but proof has been meager, and to some unsatisfying. Recent observations by Professor Hale at Mount Wilson, Cal., have not only furnished the desired demonstration, but have proved the existence of powerful magnetic fields on the sun's surface—a fact long suspected from the apparent connection between sun-spots and terrestrial magnetism. Professor Hale's discovery has already been noted in these columns, but an account contributed to *La Nature* (Paris) by G. Renaudot gives numerous details and is accompanied by photographic reproductions that show clearly what goes on in one of these great solar storms. He says of the discovery that the spots are really electric storms:



SOLAR STORM CLOUDS.

This photograph of the sun shows calcium clouds or "flocculi" which are invisible to direct observation.

"The importance of this wonderful discovery may be imagined. It is perhaps a first step toward the revelation of new truths, which in the future will annihilate our most beautiful theories and will be to them what the discoveries of Galileo, Newton, and Kepler were to the astronomy of Hipparchus and Ptolemy."

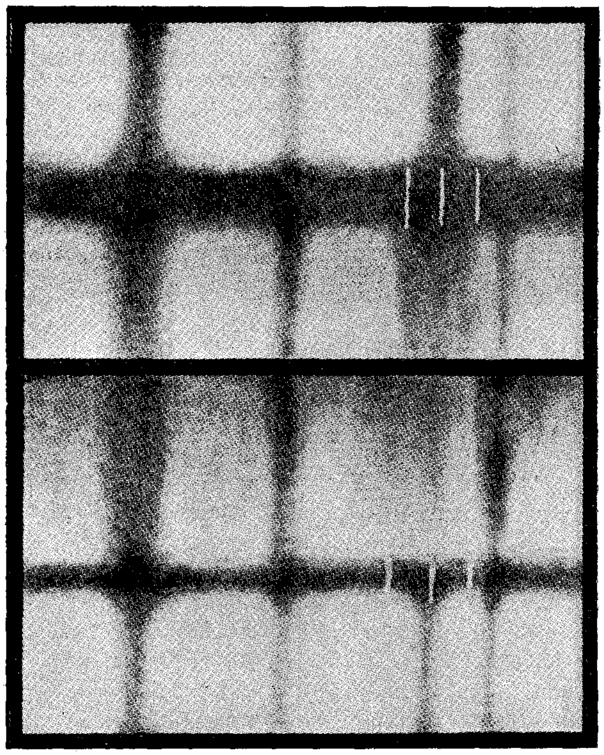
The history of this great find is briefly sketched as follows:

"When the spectro-heliograph began to be methodically applied to solar research, in 1892, by Deslandres at the Observatory of Meudon and at the same time by Hale at Chicago, the first monochromatic images of the sun were obtained with the calcium lines H^2 and *K*. If we compare one of these pictures with a drawing or photograph made by ordinary processes, we find that our eyes—despite the aid of the telescope—do not see the sun at all as it really is. We note that the chromosphere is strewn with incandescent clouds, very likely produced by the vapors of calcium floating in the solar atmosphere at a height of several kilometers, chiefly above the 'spots' and the faculæ. The outlines of these clouds, which have been named the calcium 'flocculi,' recall those of the cumuli of our own atmosphere and change form very rapidly. . . . . . .

"In 1905 were photographed for the first time the clouds or 'flocculi' of hydrogen, which have since often been recorded with the hydrogen lines. On these spectro-heliographic photographs the aspect of certain images makes us think of the distribution of iron filings in a magnetic field and suggests the idea of some powerful force of that kind. A little later, in 1908, still another hydrogen line was applied for the first time to the photography of the flocculi at Mount Wilson. The resulting prints show a clearly cyclonic structure of the spots. Photographs taken at the end of May and the beginning of June were particularly characteristic from this standpoint. In this period a large dark hydrogen flocculus was seen to advance toward the edge of a spot-cyclone, at a mean velocity of 220 miles a second, as if it had been drawn into the spot, and was swallowed up in its center. This curious phenomenon opened new horizons to Mr. Hale. Starting from Rowland's celebrated experiment in which the whirling motion of electrified bodies was proved to produce a magnetic field whose lines of force are parallel to the axis . . . the director of the Mount Wilson Observatory asked himself whether the solar cyclones should not also give rise to magnetic fields. . . . . . .

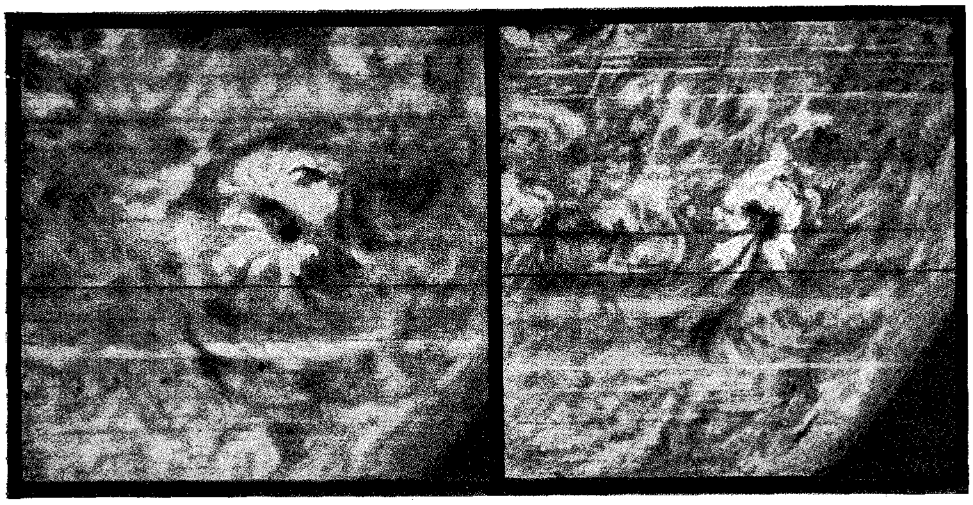
"Only the 'Zeeman effect' is able to give us the means of experimental proof, and the result of its application was a triumph for Mr. Hale, since it enabled him to demonstrate the preponderant part that the laboratory may play in observatory work. It will be recalled that in 1896 Professor Zeeman, when observing in a large spectroscope the two yellow lines of sodium in a flame burning between the poles of a large electromagnet, discovered that in the direction of the lines of force each line had become doubled. Repetition of the experiment enabled him to determine that the distance between the two components is proportional to the intensity of the magnetic field and to the square of the wave-length. Finally, a distinction between these doublets and double lines produced by other known phenomenon is that the light of the two components is polarized, but in opposite directions. Consequently, if we find in the spectrum of a given substance a doublet that appears to be due to a magnetic field, this origin will be revealed by the polarization. These deductions, applied to the solar spots, were crowned with success. . . . . . .

"In his annual report for 1909, Mr. Hale concludes that great electric and magnetic phenomena certainly play a considerable part in the sun. In the spectra of the spots most of the Fraunhofer lines are enlarged, some are changed into doublets (incompletely resolved into quadruplets) and some into triplets. . . . And he adds, in closing, that in the present state of our knowledge, such magnetic fields can be explained only by a very rapid whirling motion of the electrified corpuscles, whence it follows that the sun-spots must be electric storms."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.



PROOFS OF SOLAR MAGNETISM.

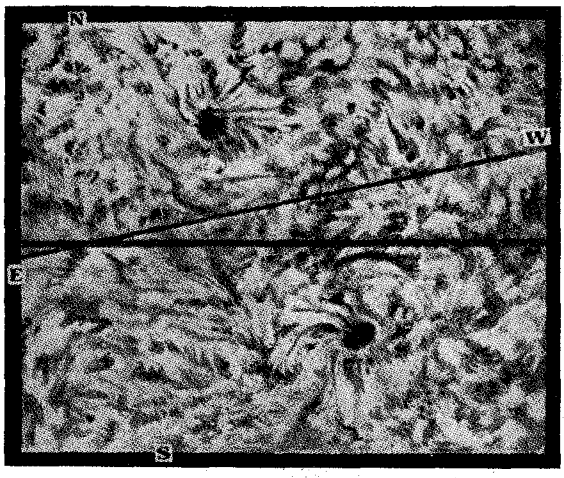
Doublet and triplet corresponding to iron lines, in two spectra of sunspots, showing magnetic fields.



TWO PHOTOGRAPHS SHOWING THE MOVEMENT OF A HYDROGEN CLOUD OVER A SUN SPOT.

A SHARP RAP AT FLEXNER

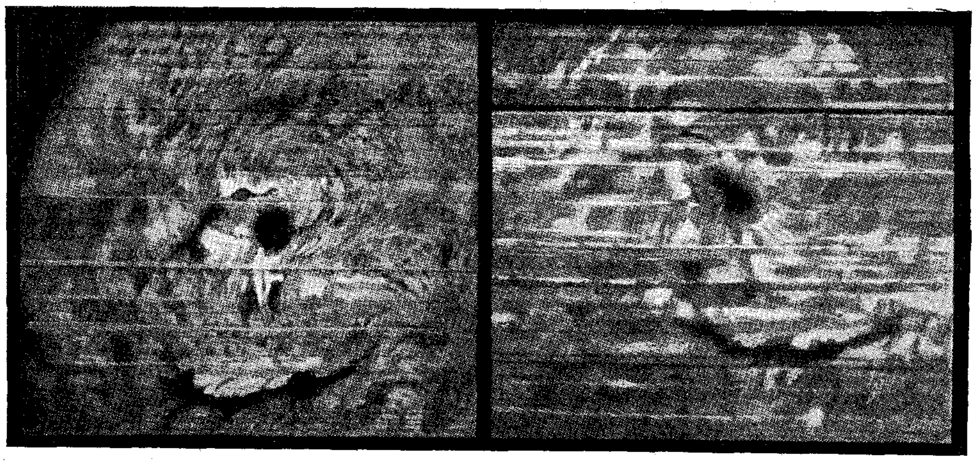
“I KIN EAT CROW,” says Josh Billings; “but I don't hanker arter it.” In much the same way the galling report of Mr. Abraham Flexner to the Carnegie Trustees on Medical Education is approved, in a way, by most of the medical journals; but they can hardly pretend to like it. The report was summarized in our issue for July 2, and some of the comments on it were given in our issue for August 27. Those who can get in a back-handed slap at it of one kind or another are not averse to doing so. Perhaps the neatest of these is the demonstration by *American Medicine* (New York, October) that Dr. Simon Flexner, brother of the author of the report and one of the most eminent medical authorities in the country, was himself educated in one of the small and inadequate institutions condemned therein. This may be regarded as an argument or not according to one's viewpoint. It is of the variety called by the old rhetoricians *argumentum ad hominem*, and is not without its force. The reader peruses it with a quiet chuckle and then does some sober thinking. Says the magazine just named:



SOLAR WHIRLWINDS.

The spot and the hydrogen flocculi seen at the bottom of this figure, toward the right, have a whirling motion opposite to that of the spot and flocculi above and at the left.

“It will be interesting to look up the college history of some of our great physicians and surgeons, and in the light of their accomplishments, read the estimation, high or otherwise, which the report in question places on their Alma Maters. For a starter, the name of Dr. Simon Flexner immediately suggested itself. Since Brother Abraham Flexner wrote or compiled the report, it was certainly interesting to learn his opinion of the school from which Brother Simon obtained his diploma. Before disclosing the data which we were able to obtain, just a word may not be out of place concerning Brother Simon.



A sunspot with hydrogen flocculi, photographed May 29, 1908.

The same spot on June 2, 1908, showing whirlwind movement and resulting changes.

A SOLAR CYCLONE.

“If there is to-day a physician in America, or in fact in any other civilized country, who does not know of Dr. Simon Flexner and his work, he is hopelessly out of touch with his profession. Dr. Flexner stands to-day without doubt one of the most brilliant medical men of the present age of scientific medicine. As a laboratory worker his accomplishments have won him the sincere admiration and gratitude of his colleagues. . . . Dr. Simon Flexner is a man whom his associates admire, respect, and love; the world at large likewise admires his attainments and appreciates the splendid work he is doing and helping others to do for humanity. . . . . . .

“Far be it from our intent that anything in these pages should convey the slightest affront to one whom we so sincerely respect and esteem. But the situation carries such a trite and happy confirmation of our statement in last month's issue that ‘the world is interested in what a medical man is and can do, and not the college he graduated from,’ that we could not refrain from presenting the matter, even in this clumsy way.

“What we have stated about Dr. Simon Flexner—facts that no one will gainsay—show conclusively, tho perhaps inefficiently, his great usefulness both to his *confrères* in medicine and to humanity in general. Measured by his scientific stature, his contributions to medicine and his achievements, Dr. Simon Flexner in the light of his brother's dicta concerning medical colleges and their capacities for developing useful physicians, should be a graduate of some one of the large and best equipped universities. But alas, fate ordained differently and according to the last edition of *The American Medical Directory* Dr. Simon Flexner, the saver of babies' lives, director of one of the world's most famous and important scientific institutions, a splendid scholar, one of the world's great scientists, a man who already has achieved wonders in his chosen field, and one who, if his life is spared, will probably be responsible for the conquest of several of humanity's most fatal maladies, suffered the frightful handicap of equipping himself for his life's work at the University of Louisville, Medical Department, an institution one will shudder to think of in 1889 if what Brother Abraham says about it to-day is true. Following is his comment:

“‘Laboratory facilities—teaching-laboratories are provided for chemistry, pathology, bacteriology, physiology, and pharmacy. They are inadequate in appointments and teaching force for the thorough teaching of the fundamental sciences to so large a student body.

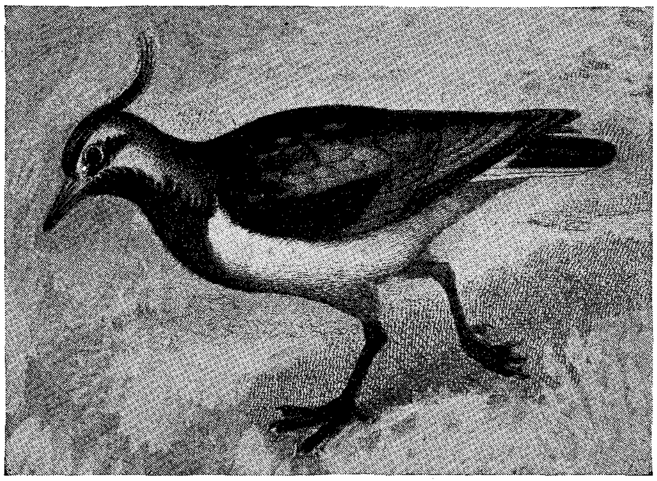
"'The University of Louisville has a large, scattered plant, unequal to the strain which numbers put upon it. . . . There are radical defects for which there is no cure in sight. The classes are unmanageably huge; the laboratories overcrowded and undermanned; clinical facilities, meager at best, broken into bits in order to be distributed among the aggregated faculty. To carry the school at all a large attendance is necessary; but a large attendance implies a low standard. The situation is thus practically deadlocked.'

"And this in the year 1910 is the school that in 1889 started Simon Flexner on his career!

"We realize that there are other phases of the question and a single case like this offers no real opportunities for comparisons or conclusions. But we still think it carries a valuable lesson and proves our contention that after all the personal equation is the all-important factor. We need all the Simon Flexners we can get, and a school that can help one such man in each decade to embark on a career so useful to his fellows and all mankind, has justified its existence, Brother Abraham notwithstanding."

FLYING-SCHOOLS IN FRANCE

HARVARD has had an aviation meet and Columbia has an aero club, but France is apparently taking the lead in establishing and developing actual schools of instruction in flying—not places where inventors and builders may teach the use of their own machines, but real collegiate schools of aeronautic engineering. Some of our colleges are intending to start courses in aviation, and tentative instruction may have begun, but the first full course of this sort seems to have been established at the Sorbonne, and the French intend evidently to take the lead at once in this regard. We translate below part of an abstract in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, October 15) of a recent lecture by Carlo Bourlet, before the International Commission of Mathematical Instruction at Brussels. Said the speaker:



A GARDENER.

The lapwing, "whose best qualities appear when it is entrusted with the care of borders or parterres."

"We shall not mention the military schools of Chalais-Meudon and Mourmelon-le-Grand, which are quite special in character, nor the apprentice schools founded by various builders, solely to train pilots and teach their pupils how to use their aeroplanes, since these have no scientific character.

"At present, there is regularly organized instruction in aviation in the following places in France:

"1. At the University of Paris, where, thanks to the generous gifts of Messrs. Deutsch, de la Meurthe, and Sakharoff, there have been founded a Course of Aeronautics at the Sorbonne, conducted by Professor Marchis, and a station for research and experiment in aviation, directed by Professor Maurain.

"2. Commandant Roche has founded a School of Aeronautic Engineers, of a private character, but in receipt of official subvention. It receives former pupils of the Polytechnic School, students of the Faculty of Sciences already licensed, and pupils admitted to the course. The studies last one year and the student receives on graduation, after examination, a diploma as Aeronautical Engineer.

"The instruction is in part theoretical and in part purely practical and experimental.

"In closing, Mr. Bourlet expresses the hope that his country, pursuing her noble humanitarian traditions, may continue to bear aloft the torch of progress and to develop this wonderful new science as she has already developed the automobile and the submarine, assuring a world-wide era of peace and brotherhood."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

HOW RADIUM WAS ISOLATED

THE FACT that metallic radium has now been extracted from its salts was briefly announced in these columns some time ago. We are now able to supply details from an article in *The Scientific American* (New York, October 15). As is well known, until a few months ago what was popularly called radium was merely some one of the salts of this substance, generally the bromid or chlorid—the binary compound of radium and bromin or chlorin. To get the chlorin away from the radium, leaving the pure metal, was a task whose difficulty was increased by the very small quantities of the salt that were available. It has finally been accomplished by Madame Curie, the discoverer of the new metal, working in collaboration with E. Debierne. These two experimenters availed themselves of a method suggested by Gunz for the production of metallic barium involving the separation of the metal by first combining it with mercury, forming an amalgam, and then expelling the mercury by distillation. We read:

"After some preliminary experiments on barium . . . Mme. Curie and M. Debierne proceeded to prepare the amalgam of radium by the electrolysis of a perfectly pure solution of radium chlorid, using a mercury cathode and a platinum-iridium anode. . . . The amalgam was found to decompose water and to be extremely inconstant in contact with air, being perfectly liquid, in opposition to barium amalgam, which under identical conditions contains numerous crystals. After being dried, the amalgam was rapidly introduced into an iron vessel, previously reduced in pure hydrogen. After placing this vessel into a quartz tube, the whole apparatus was evacuated.

"The distillation of mercury is an extremely delicate operation which should be so conducted as to avoid even a moment's boiling, lest some particles of the substance be projected. The experimenters carried out distillation in an atmosphere of pure hydrogen, keeping the pressure of that gas permanently above the pressure of saturated mercury vapor at the temperature of the iron vessel as determined by the aid of a thermo-electric couple.

"In view of the very minute quantities of material at the disposal of the two experimenters, care had to be taken to warrant an absolute purity of the hydrogen. As hydrogen purified and dried according to the ordinary process is still acted upon by the amalgam and metal, the gas, before entering the apparatus, was made to pass through a platinum tube heated in the electric furnace."

The writer describes at some length the process of distillation, which was both delicate and tedious, and which was carried forward until the metal began to give out vapors which would attack the quartz tube. To quote again:

"The iron vessels were then found to contain a brilliantly white metal, which at about 700° C. would begin to melt suddenly and which, in the experimenters' opinion, is practically pure radium. The metal would adhere strongly to the iron, being separated therefrom with some difficulty.

"Metallic radium is altered very rapidly at the contact with air, being blackened instantaneously, in consequence, it seems, of a nitrogen compound being formed. Some metal particles having been scratched off with a small metal tool, one of them, on being dropt on white paper, was found to produce a dark spot as by combustion. On coming into contact with water, these metal particles instantaneously decomposed, the latter most energetically, dissolving the greater part of it, which would seem to show the solubility of the oxid. A blackish residue, which doubtless is the nitrogen compound produced by the reaction of the metal and air, would be dissolved nearly completely after adding a very small quantity of hydrochloric acid. Having been dissolved practically completely in the diluted acid, the metal could not contain any appreciable amount of mercury.

"The iron vessel containing the remainder of the metal was then introduced into a tube which was sealed in the vacuum. This is to serve in measuring the penetrating radiation of the metal and ascertaining whether its radio-active properties really correspond to theoretical calculations.

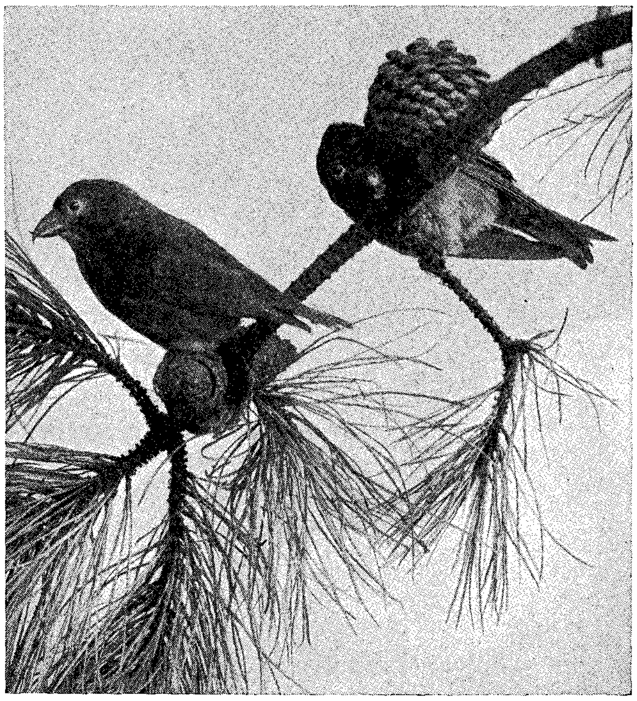
"Tho the radio-active equilibrium has not yet been reached, the first tests would seem to show the increase of activity to occur in accordance with the law of the production of emanation, the limit of radio-activity of the metal being about normal.

"As metallic radium is much more volatile than barium, the two experimenters expect to purify it by sublimation in the vacuum on a cooled metal plate."

TRADES AND PROFESSIONS OF BIRDS

THE BIRDS of the air have their trades, it seems, as well as their nests. Some are skilful masons, some are clever carpenters, others are careful gardeners, while in France the fly-catchers act as a police force, ever alert to catch the feathered malefactor. Mr. G. Roux describes in *La Revue* (Paris) some of these professional activities of the winged denizens of the air. Several species of birds, he tells us, are particularly distinguished by their devotion to their chosen calling. Among the mason-birds, which build their nests of stones, in many cases cemented together with carefully chosen materials, there are several varieties of the sparrow. One, which the Spaniards of Malaga call *pedrero* (stone-mason), "builds its nest with the skill of an accomplished architect," choosing a hole in a trunk or other excavation, and after laying solid masonry foundations erects at the entrance a well-cemented wall:

"It prepares mortar of the best quality—sand and lime—and lays it as well as the best mason could do. The pedrero is a past master in the building trade. Col. Howard Irby, author of an ornithology of the Straits of Gibraltar, has seen one of the birds at work from start to finish. The bird uses at once its little gray feet and its long beak to dislodge the stones. It carries them quickly to the desired place and piles them methodically, cementing them layer by layer. . . . As many as 350 stones may be employed in all. Some weigh as much as two ounces and the force exerted is surprizing."

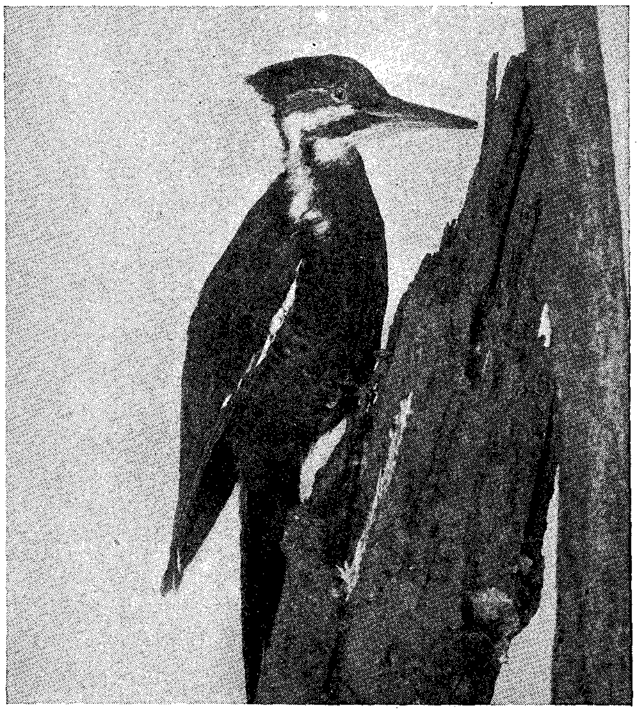


Photograph from the American Museum of Natural History.

A SECOND-RATE WOODWORKER.

The crossbill, who works in wood "but in a special way, without constructive ideas."

The instinct, almost intelligence, according to Mr. Roux, which guides these birds in their choice of location and materials, is most remarkable. He goes on to give an account of some of the other bird trades, which we summarize:



Photograph from the American Museum of Natural History.

THE CHIEF CARPENTER.

The woodpecker, who makes his nest in the wood, and finds his food there.

"With the mason-birds we may compare the carpenters, chief of which is the woodpecker. This climber, which lives on trees, clings to them with its claws, and strikes the bark with its beak to drive out the insects on which it feeds. It is a hard worker; it puts its nest together with great patience, digging it in some rotten trunk three yards above the ground, after ascertaining previously the state of the tree. The bird attacks only the proper part, but he goes high enough up to be able to descend if necessary, and he makes another hole lower down when the former shows the effects of age. If, on the contrary, he finds the wood too hard, he gives up his task and goes elsewhere. The crossbill also work in wood, but in a special way, without constructive ideas. They exploit firs and pines to their profit. The seed of the pine has a characteristic taste that recalls that of a Brazil nut soaked in turpentine; it is the favorite tidbit of this swallow.

"Certain birds are gardeners. Such is the lapwing, whose best qualities appear when it is entrusted with the care of borders or parterres. Nothing is more interesting than to see it running to and fro, losing sight of no worm or snail, and cleaning up the plants with unremitting conscientiousness.

"One of the strangest professions in the bird-world is that of policeman. The fly-catchers are charged with this duty in France and in Central Europe. They perch on telegraph wires and look the country over. Where there are none, they sit on any convenient post or on a branch, or even on a cow's back. They live by hunting insects. All the inhabitants of the air respect this guardian of the peace, and those that are most enterprising in the pillage of nests abstain when they espy him.

"Such police-birds owe their authority to their courage. Even the most timid in appearance give proof of this, witness the partridge, which scarcely ventures into the open; yet when she has young, her nature seems to change all at once. She faces all perils for them; when they are scarcely out of the egg she watches over them with constant anxiety. If they are threatened, she defends them with maternal courage. No aerial policeman equals her in these circumstances."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

LETTERS AND ART

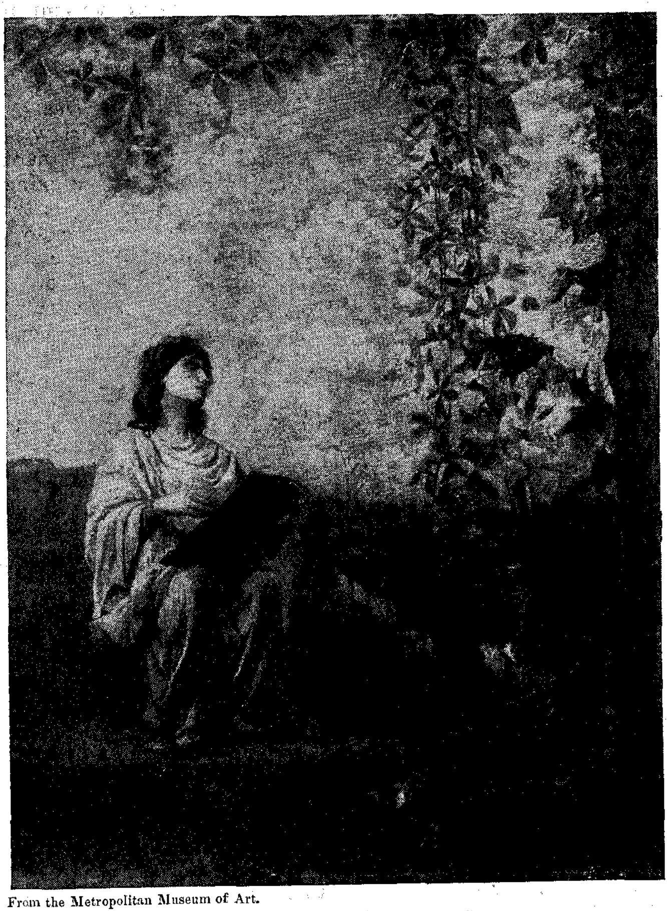
KIN TO LEONARDO

JOHN LA FARGE was "our sole 'Old Master,'" our sole "type of the kind of genius that went out with the Italian Renaissance." In saying this a writer in the New York *Tribune*, probably the art critic of that paper, Mr. Royal Cortissoz, points to the artist's death as the snapping of "what was in some sort a link between the art of America and the art of Europe in its Golden Age." Other artists of equal eminence America has produced among Mr. La Farge's contemporaries, but none, so this critic thinks, who suggests "kinship with a specific tradition, the tradition of such men as Leonardo and Raffael." The interesting parallel is carried a little further in these words:

"Like them he was essentially a type of intellect governing and coloring imagination and emotion, and expressing itself with a certain instinctive tendency toward the grand style. Overlaid upon this central strength of his were all the riches of a wonderful personality, all the traits of a man whose feeling for the past never for a moment detached him from the current of modern life. His was probably the most complex nature in our artistic history, and, indeed, he had in this respect no parallel among the masters of his time abroad. And every impulse of this myriad-minded man was an impulse toward beauty. That it was which gave value to his work and endued him with an incomparable charm."

Like Leonardo, with whom this writer compares La Farge, "there was probably no subject of interest to man which was not of interest to him." Moreover:

"He knew it in those aspects which belong to antiquity and he knew it through all the long story which stretches down from Greece and Rome and the immemorial East to our own day of industrialism and politics. Side by side with the mundane transactions of humanity his mind sought to keep pace with the philosophies and religions of the world. It was not in any pedantic sense that he assimilated his knowledge of these things—or used it. It was, rather, with the ardor of a thinker with an incurable zest for the soul's experience that he constantly read and thought, and read and thought again, until his intellect was a closely packed cosmos of sensations. Out of it poured his paintings and his other works, for he was ever the artist, the maker, the man who must put his ideas into tangible form, and out of it there came also what we can only describe as a fertilizing force, a spirit saturating everything that he did, vivifying his unforgettable talk, and making him a singular instance of constructive power."

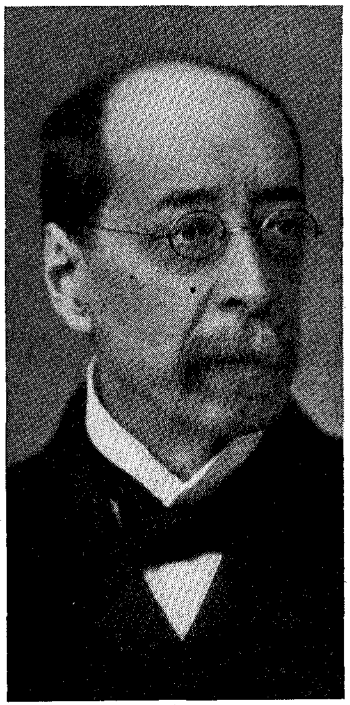


From the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

THE MUSE OF PAINTING.

By John La Farge.

After the manner of the great figures of the Italian Renaissance, La Farge exprest himself with "an instinctive tendency toward the grand style."



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JOHN LA FARGE.

Like Leonardo da Vinci, "there was probably no subject of interest to man that did not interest him."

His fame is largely that of a great colorist, and it is pointed out that his mark has been made in monumental mural decorations and in windows of stained glass. In both these fields—

"He was wont to illustrate noble subjects, and the loftiness of his ideas was also made known through his easel pictures and through his essays and addresses on painting. He had repute as a traveler, gained through his enchanting souvenirs of Japan and the South Seas. His outstanding character as a painter and as a worker in glass has been enriched and made the more beguiling in the public mind by the sense of his versatility, the grace and the originality with which he touched many interests. Yet the La Farge to whom we would above all pay tribute in these few lines is the La Farge who was, in a sense, greater than all of his works, the La Farge who was, to those who knew him well, a kind of lambent flame of inspiration. There was, indeed, something Leonardesque about him, something of the universal genius."

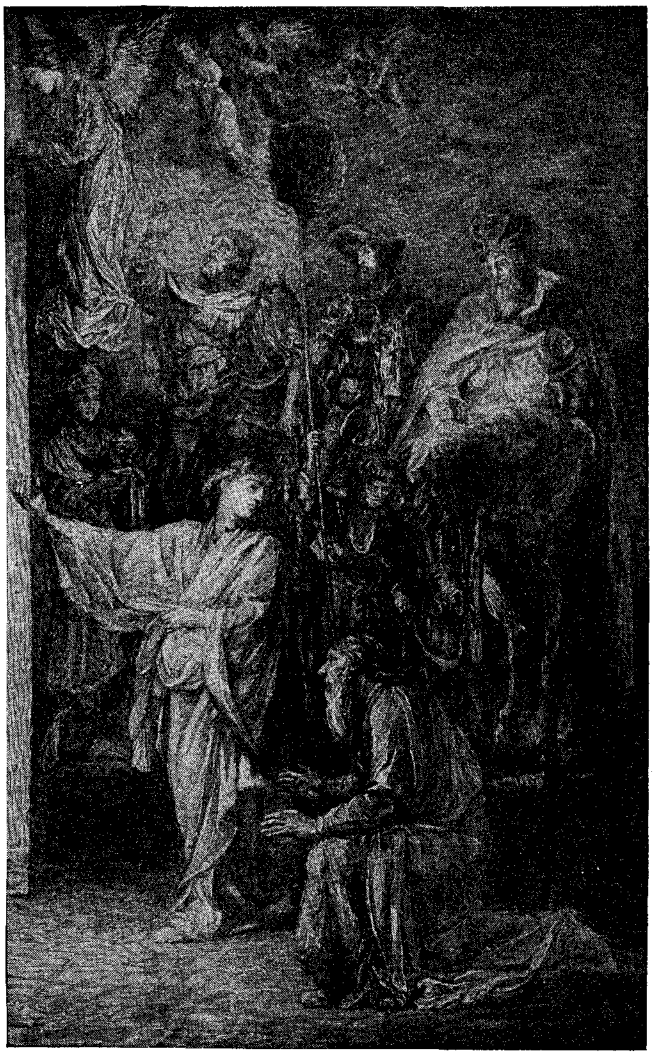
The New York *Sun* selects for enlargement some recent picturesque acts of the painter that exhibit his strong and vivid personality:

"Battling with physical infirmities practically all his life, his mental alertness equaled the largeness of his art. Even in his later years, when weariness of life was permitted to show in his expression, it was never safe to presume that his mind was asleep, as many persons found out. And it was not so long ago that he gave the architects of the town the shock of their lives when, like Whistler thanking a jury which awarded him a second-class medal for their second-class compliment, La Farge exprest to the Architectural League his reticent compliments for the League's deferred award to him of a medal which came when he no longer needed it. This speech woke the echoes, but it was the actual La Farge. He spoke blandly, as was his wont, without rancor, but with the sting of a subcutaneous injection of vitriol. The next day he poured oil on the wound by begging the world to remember that all that passed was 'between friends.'"

The La Farge that his friends knew spoke, so we are told, in a letter written in the fall of 1908 after a newspaper had reported him on the brink of the grave. The editor of the paper publishing this "news" got a letter from La Farge which offered food for reflection on the vitality of men of seventy or more.

The report in the paper, he remarked, "brought me a visit from my doctor, whom I had not seen for several weeks." In a humoristic vein, he continues:

> "I have not seen him yet, but he left his card, so I do not feel neglected. Of course if I am a very sick man undergoing an operation I can not expect to receive orders or be countenanced in going on with my work, a great deal of which requires at least supervision and following out of many details. . . . . . .
>
> "I happen to have a great deal of important work in glass, and some in painting, which I carry through as best I may, and which has usually been fairly successful with the artists and the public. I wish to note a matter which is interesting to me and which is also interesting in a general manner, and that is that I have been off and on an ill man since 1866 and 1867. I was paralyzed by what later was supposed to be lead poisoning, which affects some of us painters very much. Notwithstanding, I have done, I think, as much as any artist since that illness. Indeed, to point a moral, I think such a condition is an enormous incentive to struggle.
>
> "The operations of art are largely intellectual and can be met by a life devoted to study and the acquirement of a proper knowledge. The Frenchmen of the '50s and '60s persisted far up into the '70s and '80s, and that is without our daring to think of the past far away, when Michelangelo and Titian worked up to a very late period of life. Titian, as we know, passed away at ninety-nine, owing to a pestilence which attacked Venice. As an artist friend of mine used to say, if it had not been for that he might still be painting. I have destroyed this year a great many thousands of drawings, and my drawings which remain are in the neighborhood of some 50,000 or 60,000, as far as I have counted them. You see that it is possible to carry out an enormous accumulation of studies, even if those studies are broken into by occasional illness that may be very severe."

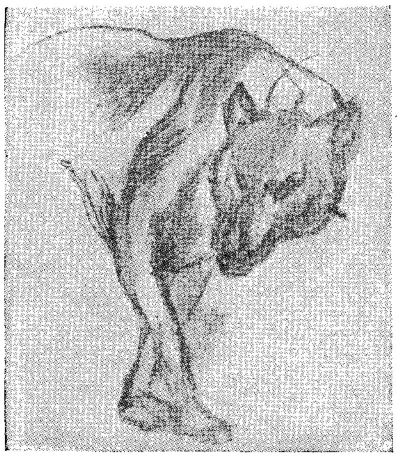


THE WISE MEN FROM THE EAST.

From a painting by John La Farge which decorates the altar in the Church of the Incarnation, New York.

FISTS ACROSS THE SEA

THERE WAS a tone of delightful complacency in the remark made the other day by a British critic that "America is still, in a literary and dramatic sense, to a very large extent a dependency of England." He may have been saving up this remark for a long time, waiting for some chance to say it. At last he found his opportunity in the cordial welcome the New York papers gave to Mr. and Mrs. Fred Terry in a British-made play, "The Scarlet Pimpernel." This welcome shows that the Declaration of Independence was waste-paper as far as literary and dramatic independence is concerned, for the welcome was wrung even from those journals, says the British writer, "which profess to dislike the 'English dramatic invasion of recent years' as tending to handicap the development of the American school of playwrights." Of course if the British playwrights are such a heaven-born choir, the American playwrights would be blest and inspired by their coming, not handicapped, as the British writer should have been the first to tell us, but that seems to be reserved for later use. In the mean time Mr. Klauber, the dramatic critic, who knows conditions in both London and New York, takes the pains to point out what he regards as the misconception of this British writer. In the New York *Times* he gives his view of the international relation:



SKETCH FOR "THE WOLF-TAMER."

By John La Farge.

After the destruction of many thousand drawings this artist left behind him between fifty and sixty thousand others.

> "It was quite true that for a number of years the shortsightedness of one or two American producers who practically controlled the theatrical business made America in a sense a dependency of England. But it is true no longer. With the exception of an occasional comedy by Mr. W. Somerset Maugham, few of whose plays, however, have been received with as much critical enthusiasm here as in London, our stage has benefited little in recent years from the work of the English dramatists. And in honest truth, if the findings of the London critics are to be believed, the English stage has benefited as little by it.
>
> "It is absurd to talk of America as a dependency in a dramatic sense of a country in which representative opinion is constantly deploring the absence of great native plays. There is to-day no more a school of English playwrights than of American playwrights. In both countries individual works of merit have been disclosed from time to time. But in the vast majority of cases the successful plays produced in America nowadays are the work of native authors."

Mr. Klauber is unkind enough to prove his point about the low state of British drama by a quotation from a British daily which says under the heading, "British Drama Stagnant":

> "With a very few exceptions the new plays have had little artistic merit or ambition, and of the rest the majority have been poor after their own foolish kind. Failure has followed failure. The managers, not for the first time, have signally failed to discover the public's exact taste in the second rate. It is a matter of interest and importance that the productions to receive the completest scorn of the professional critics have vanished into thin air after a few ill-attended performances.
>
> "We have had bad French plays and bad American plays, but the season has seen nothing new from Sir Arthur Pinero, Mr. Jones, Mr. Haddon Chambers, Mr. Barrie, Mr. Davies, Mr. Shaw, Mr. Barker, Mr. Galsworthy, or Mr. Carton (I have

written down haphazard the names of well-known dramatists of various schools). Indeed, the original plays by English authors number exactly five (there are twenty-five theaters in the West End alone), and of these one was a steady failure."

Such a complaint "is a common one in English newspapers and magazines," says Mr. Klauber, and if there is such a dearth in England, how can they hope to supply America? New York alone has thirty or more first-class houses to be supplied, so "there is fine promise, indeed, if we are to look to London for our plays!" He adds:

"This season England, France, and Germany have been drawn upon for works designed to please the American public, but with the exception of one English comedy and an adapted German farce, the latter produced by a manager whose personal skill in staging always adds about 95 per cent. to the total result, there is still to be recorded the sort of evidence needed to prove such dependence upon England as is adduced in the premise."

While America receives the British productions with cordiality and good-will, our plays, when taken to London, encounter only hostility and intolerance. American plays and players, Mr. Klauber thinks, have suffered far more in London than the foreigners here. Tho for this he does not lay the entire blame on "British insularity." For—

"The American manager, to begin with, has frequently been most short-sighted. He has attempted to interest the British public in plays which by the nature of their contents were only suitable for home consumption. In this, too, he has been aided and abetted by the English dramatic editors, who do not seem to think it worth their while to keep posted on American theatrical affairs, or who are generous in this—that they are willing to print glowing advance accounts of importations which, regarded as of little importance over here, are taken to London under the label 'great American success.' English critics would hardly think it fair of American reviewers to take 'The Scarlet Pimpernel' as representative of that good old institution, the British drama. But such is the attitude which obtains in the presence of most of these 'American successes' taken abroad. Moreover, with the exception of the occasional hurried visits of Mr. Archer and Mr. Walkley, who once spent as many as three days in New York, none of them seems to feel that our drama is worth studying on its native heath. And yet I know of at least three American reviewers beside myself who go to London every season to see what the English playwrights and actors are doing, which at least argues something for American enterprise, if not good taste.

"And so long as American ladies and gentlemen engaged in an honest effort (no matter how misguided) are boohed and baahed and publicly humiliated in London any complaint of indifference or hostility on our part will be absurd, even were it based on actual conditions. Were it justified we should not have these frequently recurring visits from abroad, nor would so many of the English players decide to make their permanent residence with us. As it is, we are very glad to have them. For, with no desire whatever to wave the Stars and Stripes, the fact must be recorded that in America, at least, the fact is still observed that art is universal and knows no geographical limitations—or prejudices."

There never has been any general opposition to a so-called English dramatic invasion, asserts this writer, tho just now something of this sort is apparently meditated by a leading American actress who announces herself as about to lead a crusade. The press has had such notices as this which we quote from the New York *Sun:*

"Mrs. Leslie Carter is organizing what she calls 'The National Society for the Encouragement of American Playwrights.' She says the object is to place a boycott on foreign plays for five years, the life of the society.

"Mrs. Carter says she has promises of financial assistance in this movement from American actors, who are beingcrowded out by the less expensive foreign players who come here with a foreign production and stay here to crowd the profession; from American theatergoers who have been paying the toll, from the dramatic critics of the country, and from those loyal producing managers who have confined their effort to the home products."

As the spokesman of her own ideas and plans Mrs. Carter is quoted to this purpose:

"The greatest drawback to the advancement of the American drama is the discouragement of the playwright among our young, splendidly educated people, by the overproduction of foreign plays here, and the movement is aimed directly at those American theatrical managers who, without nerve and patriotism enough to keep their energies and investments at home, spend most of their time abroad watching the foreign producer take the risk of original production, only to swoop down on the cream of the results, buy it up for home consumption, and returning here demand veneration for wonderful acumen and managerial ability. Why, they don't even pay duty on these plays!

"I think that a five-year boycott on these foreign products—a shutting of the door against them—will give the American playwright a chance to grow. The participants in this boycott I expect to be the American playgoer, who will refuse to go to see them, the American actor, who will refuse to appear in them, and the dramatic critic, who will refuse to notice them. I have already promises of surprizing financial assistance from Americans of wealth who are sick of the foreign plays. One of them offered me unlimited aid in these significant words: 'I blame all the filth, vulgarity, and immorality of our fast degenerating stage to the presence of these foreign plays. We are a clean people and the minds of our children must be kept clean.'"

WHY MR. ABBEY DECLINES THE HONOR

THE WORD "command" is usually employed when the King of England desires a special performance at Windsor of some London play or when he signifies that he is pleased to have one of his subjects dine and sleep at his country residence. No one, it is presumed, thinks of making excuses. But Mr. E. A. Abbey, the American artist living in England, "begs to be excused" from painting the coronation picture of George V. He performed this service for the late King, Edward VII., and once seems enough of even such high honors. It is not that royalty in any way were to be blamed for the unhappy time the painter had over his undertaking; just who furnished him his bad quarter-hours or even more is explained by the Marquise de Fontenoy, who interprets in the New York *Tribune* the abstruse features of European life to a democratic nation who are supposed to be superior to such things. He writes:

"If the task of reproducing on canvas the scene of the coronation of George V. and of Queen Mary in Westminster Abbey next June is entrusted to some English artist, instead of to Edwin Abbey, it must not be ascribed to the present King's entertainment of unfriendly sentiments toward Americans—a popular but totally unfounded impression, resulting from mendacious stories. The fact of the matter is that King George offered the commission to paint his coronation to Edwin Abbey and that the latter begged leave to decline it. The reason for this is the trouble and annoyance to which this American member of the Royal Academy was subjected in connection with the production of his superb painting of King Edward's coronation, which now adorns the walls of Buckingham Palace. For the execution of that painting it was necessary that he should obtain sittings from more than a hundred distinguished personages who took a prominent part in the pageant.

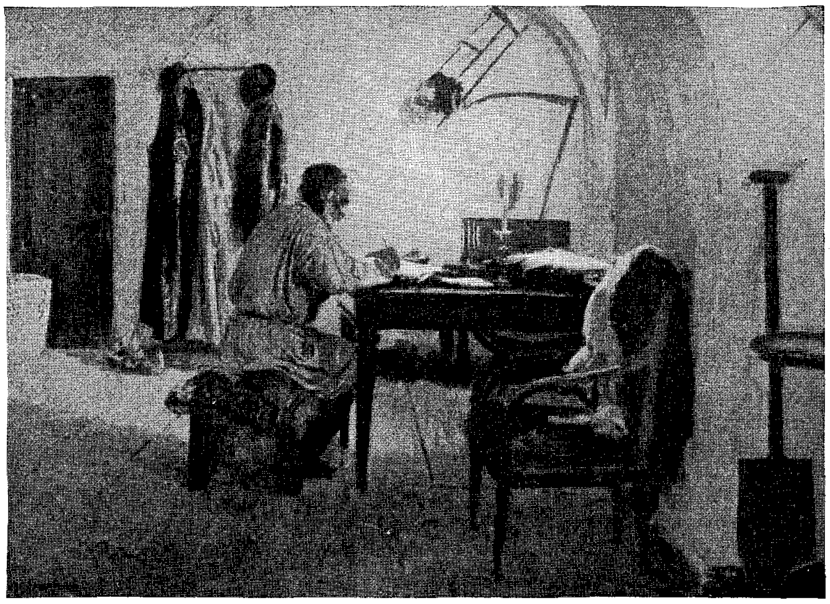
"Of all of them, according to Abbey, King Edward and Queen Alexandra were the most considerate and reasonable. As to people of less exalted station, he had to suffer in the most exasperating fashion from their unpunctuality in the matter of arranged sittings, from their failure to keep engagements and, above all, from well-nigh incredible vanity in its most petulant manifestations, those of least importance insisting on occupying the most conspicuous places in the picture. In fact, the experiences of Abbey in connection with that picture gave him a curious insight into court life, with all its petty jealousies, its conceits, and its intrigues, and so great was the irritation to which he was subjected in painting the picture that he refused to consider a request made to him from the highest quarters to portray the lying-in-state of Edward VII. in Westminster Abbey. The commission for the coronation will therefore probably go to one of the younger of the English Academicians."

TOLSTOY'S TRAGICAL PILGRIMAGE

SOMETHING like the Dukhobor frenzy for going out to meet the Lord without scrip for the journey seemed to overtake Count Tolstoy about two weeks ago, with disastrous results. With no other explanation of his purpose than that he intended "to retire from the world," he left his home and embarked on a journey toward a vague destination. The rigors of the march quickly told upon his feeble frame, and after lingering helplessly for several days he died at a small railway station barely eighty miles from his home at Yasnaya Poliana.

Dispatches dated November 14 reported the Count "broken down by the hardships of a winter journey, mental strain, and a rupture with his family." One rumor had it that he and the Countess Tolstoy disagreed on the subject of "luxurious" living. Another rumor that was quickly contradicted bore the tidings that the aged philosopher's wife attempted death by suicide immediately after the departure of the Count from his home. Count Tolstoy's secretary, says a Russian now traveling in this country, forecasted the separation from the "violent differences" between the Count and Countess over the way she spent money for what Tolstoy considered luxuries. The New York *Tribune* prints this:

> "Tolstoy had hoped to escape notice after his hasty departure from Yasnaya Poliana and spend a week of quiet farewell with his sister Marie, a nun in the ancient cloister of Shamardino in the province of Kolnya, but he insisted on leaving immediately when he found his retreat had been discovered. He drove in a carriage last evening from Shamardino to Kozelsh, accompanied by his daughter Alexandra and Dr. Makovetsky. In order to cover his movements he announced that he was going to Moscow, where he has a house. Later, however, the party changed cars and boarded a slow local train proceeding in the direction of the Caucasus.
>
> "Tolstoy, with his two companions, made his way to an unventilated third-class compartment, which already was crowded with peasants. The atmosphere was stifling and he developed such a fever that Dr. Makovetsky thought it unwise to attempt to reach Dankov, the first town of any considerable size along the railroad. They left the train at Astapova, which is merely a little flag station. There is no hospital there, and only a few peasant huts. The Count was taken into the station building, where he remained during the night.
>
> "On the way to Shamardino Count Tolstoy stopt overnight at the monastery of Optina. Before entering the place he announced:
>
> "'I am the excommunicated and anathematized Leo Tolstoy. Is there any objection to my stay here?' The reply was, 'It is both a duty and a pleasure to offer you shelter.'



TOLSTOY IN HIS STUDY.

From a painting by Repin.

It is reported that Tolstoy deserted his home because he objected to the luxurious style of living prevailing there. His study at least seems sufficiently Spartan

> "Tolstoy spent the day in the discussion of religious subjects with an aged monk whom he had met on a visit to the monastery seventeen years ago."

A letter said to have been left behind for Tolstoy's wife contained this message:

> "I can not continue longer to live a life of luxury, and, like many other old men, I retire from the world to complete my life in solitude.
>
> "I ask that you do not seek my place of sojourn, and that you do not come to it if it is discovered. I beg forgiveness for the grief that I may cause you."

Pastor Arpad, editor of *Az Est* (Budapest) and now at Pittsburg, claims to have had the latest interview of any newspaper man or magazine writer with Count Tolstoy, and that in his talk "the separation of the great Russian writer from his family was foreshadowed." *The Tribune* reports this writer's further observations:

> "So opposed was Tolstoy to luxuries that he would not publish two books for fear his wife would spend the receipts from them on luxuries for their home. But beyond their disputes over household economy, the Tolstoys did not disagree and would probably have been happy had it not been for Tolstoy's eccentricities."

TOLSTOY'S ESTATE AT YASNAYA POLIANA.

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD

SAVING CHICAGO

MASS EVANGELISM is on trial in Chicago in a most favorable atmosphere for a thorough test of its value. Whether this form of evangelism is an aid or a hindrance to the deep and permanent growth of the Kingdom of God ought to be largely demonstrated here, thinks a writer in *The Christian Century* (Chicago). Under Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman and his singer, Mr. Alexander, Chicago is said to be interested as never before in a campaign of revival. It has been organized by the Laymen's Evangelistic Council in cooperation with the Federa Council of the Churches, a feature that "marks an advance over any former effort." Last year the Council held a series of meetings under the leadership of Gipsy Smith and immense crowds were present every night, with these results:

> "Perhaps the gospel had never been preached in this city with greater winsomeness and power. Multitudes express their determination to live a better life. The names of hundreds were taken down upon cards to be distributed to the churches of their choice. Yet the total perceptible results, so far as the ministers and churches were able to gather them, were so meager and disappointing as to be the subject of almost universal comment and regret."

In order to give a further and more thorough test to evangelistic methods the campaign has this year been organized much more systematically, and is "carried on with an efficiency that leaves little to be desired." Months have been spent in the preparation. The Cook County Sunday-school Association took a religious census of Chicago by house-to-house visitation, and ascertained that there are 946,000 active church-members in the city and 300,000 residents who attend church irregularly without any established church connections. It is estimated that there are 1,000,000 persons who do not attend church, but who have a decided preference for some particular denomination. The Sunday-school attendance was shown to be 283,000. The working details of the present campaign are given as follows:

> "Three great centers have been prepared for the South, West, and North Sides respectively. At each of these places Mr. Chapman and his helpers is conducting a two weeks' campaign.
>
> "Mid-day services are held daily in a central theater in the loop district, and on certain days additional services are held for women at another theater.
>
> "In connection with these central services, a body of eighty evangelists has been brought to Chicago from many States, and even from Europe. Fifty centers of simultaneous evangelistic effort have been organized throughout the city. In these centers local groups of churches are cooperating under the leadership of some one of the evangelists and his accompanying leader of song.
>
> "These local centers average five churches each. A very general response has been made to the request of the Laymen's Evangelistic Council that all the Protestant evangelical churches shall cooperate.
>
> "Many of these churches and their ministers believe implicitly in any form of evangelism, and are only too glad to undertake the work. Others—and these not a few—are doubtful as to the method and the results, but feel that any effort which can bring the churches into unity and activity ought to be tried out in the most earnest way. And for that reason they are putting their best efforts into the local campaigns.
>
> "If evangelism of this sort can be effective in any circumstances in such a city as Chicago, it should prove so now. No effort is being spared, no expense has been saved, and no lack of earnest effort is perceptible.
>
> "Dr. Chapman is a man of exceptional ability. His method is simple, direct, convincing. He is a manly man, devoid of rant, slang, emotionalism, or stage tricks. His appeal is direct but never prolonged. There is absolutely no coercion, begging, or brow-beating in his call to repentance and amendment of life.
>
> "He depends much on the power of music and the spell of two or three familiar hymns. But this is the only appeal to the emotions that he makes. Men who have grown suspicious and weary of the noisy and superficial methods that bring in multitudes whom the Church is powerless to retain, find everything to approve and nothing to condemn in Dr. Chapman's work."

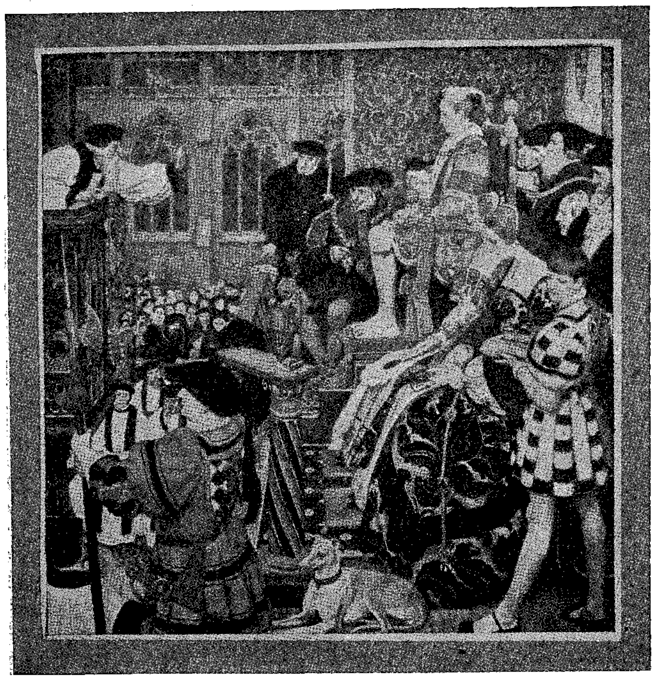
"BOY SCOUTS" AND THE WAR SPIRIT

MANY of the highly organized institutional churches are confronted with a problem arising from the popularity of the Boy Scout movement. Shall the veiled influence of militarism, as this is seen by friends of peace, be encouraged by giving aid to this diversion of the young? *The Advocate of Peace* (Boston), the organ of the American Peace Society, writes in answer to many inquiries. The subject is not an easy one on which to give advice, it admits, "because there are so many features of the Scout program which commend themselves to all friends of boys; and, second, because there are several organizations calling themselves Boy Scouts which differ much in character." The movement, as it was started in England by Sir Baden-Powell, had, as its express purpose, the preparation of younger boys to become soldiers when older.

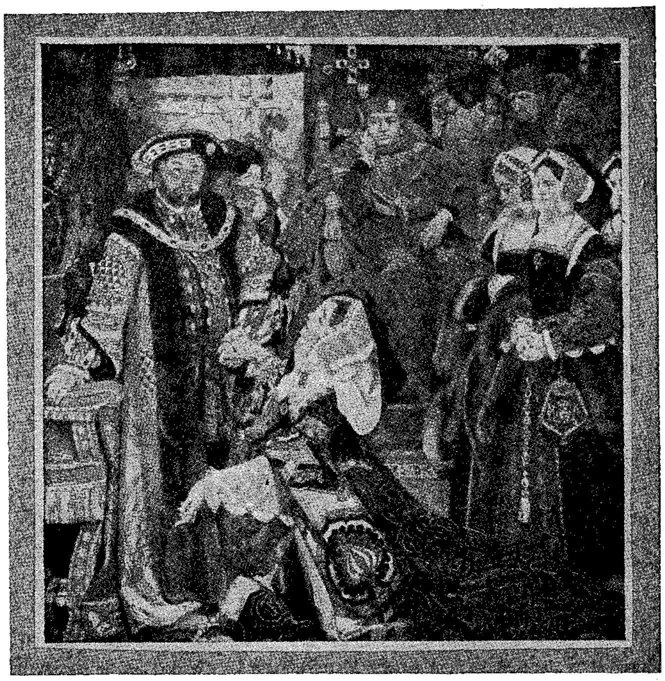
> "Its purpose was distinctly militaristic, but in order to deceive the people and close their mouths about the military aim, a number of unobjectionable and even commendable features were put in, including many of the outdoor exercises which the boys are expected to perform. But these features did not blind the English pacifists to the fact that the central aim of the organization was to promote the militarizing of the English people and to open the way for universal conscription, just as were the rifle clubs and other similar things. The Scout movement was a distinct and cunning device of the military party.
>
> "The friends of peace in England saw, however, that many of the features could be used in an opposite way, and so Peace Scouts have been organized, and we believe with considerable measure of success, just as were the Life-saving Brigades, which were created in order to counteract the evils of the Boys' Brigades."

The same objection seems to hold against the Boy Scout movement in this country, says this journal. Thus:

> "It is distinctly militaristic in its purpose. It means to catch the boys and fill their minds with the love of military performances before they are old enough to discriminate, and thus to foster the war spirit in the nation and promote the further growth of the Navy and the Army.
>
> "With the movement in this form peace-workers can, of course, have nothing to do, except to expose it and oppose it at every turn. Nothing could be more deadly and disastrous than to have a whole generation of boys brought up to feel that war is still the same necessary and supposedly glorious thing that it was held to be in the past. The more prominent the unobjectionable and valuable features may be, the more insidious and mischievous the movement is sure to become. Our friends should not be led astray by the fact that ministers of the gospel are approving the movement and assisting in creating Scout Troops. The boy problem in the churches is an extremely difficult one, and ministers often jump at the opportunity to introduce anything that seems to render its solution more easy. Many ministers did the same thing some two decades ago in regard to the Boys' Brigade movement, but most of them afterward discovered their error and were heartily ashamed of themselves. It will be so finally in this case, after, however, a lot of irreparable mischief has been done.
>
> "Wherever the Scout movement is organized on a purely non-militaristic basis, with everything excluded that tends to cultivate the love of 'the pomp and circumstance' of war and through that the warlike spirit, with all that that means in perversion of the spirit of boys, there the friends of peace should lay hold and help wherever they are able to do so, or make a sincere effort to do something for the boys in directions which will attract and interest them, and at the same time lift and ennoble their spirits in truly Christian and humane ways."



HUGH LATIMER PREACHING BEFORE EDWARD VI.
Painting by Ernest Board.



KATHERINE OF ARAGON'S LAST APPEAL TO HENRY VIII.
Fresco by Frank O. Salisbury.

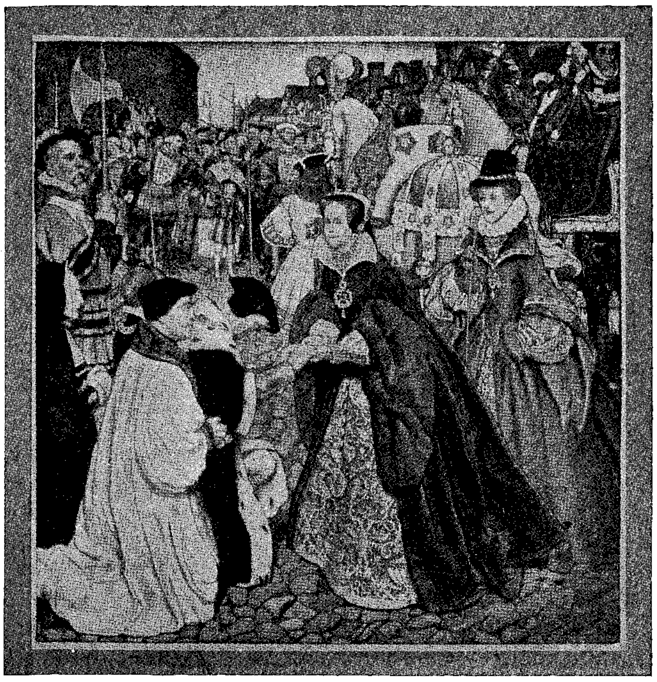
SCENES IN ENGLISH CHURCH HISTORY NOW DECORATING THE HOUSE OF PARLIAMENT.

RELIGIOUS ART FOR ENGLAND'S LAWMAKERS

THREE FINE panels depicting scenes in the history of the English Church have just been placed upon the walls of the House of Parliament. In this an American, Mr. E. A. Abbey, has had a hand, for to him was committed the supervision of the work and to some extent the choice of the artists who executed the pictures. The public spirit manifested in this undertaking may atone for Mr. Abbey's refusal to paint the coronation picture of George V., which we notice in another department. The subjects chosen deal with the Reformation period, and show events connected with the reigns of Henry VIII., Edward VI., and Mary. Sir Martin Conway has prepared notes on the panels which we quote from the London *Standard*. "The Breach with Rome" is his title for the dramatic event involving Henry VIII. and Katherine of Aragon. He writes:

"The diffusion of education among the people and the spirit of inquiry which permeated the atmosphere of England in the sixteenth century made reform of the Church inevitable. When people began to think and to criticize what was going on around them, the abuses in the Church and the conduct of a clergy, for the most part idle and depraved, could no longer be tolerated. But the Church might have reformed itself from within without breaking away from Rome.

"Had not Henry VIII.'s anger with the Pope for his refusal to grant him a divorce from Katherine of Aragon driven him to repudiate the authority of Rome and proclaim himself supreme head of the Church in England, the Reformation in this country might never have taken the form it did. Henry VIII. was not a Protestant, but he wished to be as supreme in the Church as he was in the State, and to owe submission to no other man on earth. If the Pope interfered with his desires, the Pope had to go and leave the King to occupy that position in relation to his English subjects."



MARY'S ENTRY INTO LONDON AFTER LADY JANE GREY'S EXECUTION.
Painted by Byam Shaw, R. I.

The Reformation triumphant in the preaching of Hugh Latimer before the youthful King Edward VI. is the subject treated by Mr. Ernest Board. If he achieves historical accuracy in his representation, there may be some who will wring from their own youthful experience sympathy for the young King's situation. The explanatory note reads:

"After Henry VIII.'s death the Protector Somerset's religious innovations went much further in the Protestant direction than the majority of Englishmen cared to go. They had been accustomed to hearing the Mass and the Latin hymns and prayers. Confession, penance, fasting, feasting, and extreme unction had, under Henry VIII., all gone on as before. Suddenly, in 1548, an English communion service took the place of the Mass and an English Book of Common Prayer was introduced. All the pictures and images went from the churches and the clergy were allowed to marry. The young Edward VI. was a much keener religious reformer than his father had been, but the effect of too sudden a change upon the people was extremely bad. Reverence for the old religious forms was destroyed, and as yet nothing had taken their place. The destruction of the monasteries meant for the moment the breakdown of any system of poor-relief, and education was sadly hampered; for, altho in many places new schools had been founded, the monastic schools had done excellent work, and were badly missed. The Protestant Latimer preached fervent sermons against the abuses of the times, and signs of Catholic reaction were not difficult to find."

Queen Mary brought about the Catholic reaction, as the note and picture show:

> "The swaying of the pendulum from one extreme to another as a preliminary condition for a reposeful settlement is illustrated in the progress of the English Reformation, the ultra-Catholicism of Mary following upon the Lutheranism of Edward, resulting in the Anglican compromise of Elizabeth. Mary was welcomed gladly on her accession—her unhappy life had always attracted the sympathy of the people, and the unpopularity of Edward's reforms favored the reign of a moderate Catholic. At once the images were put back in the churches, the married priests were driven away, and in some places the Mass was restored.
>
> "All this was popular, and if Mary had been content to acquiesce in the *status quo* of Henry VIII. all would have yet been well. But her wish to revive the supremacy of the Pope, her intolerance of the Prayer-book, and her determination to wed a powerful Catholic prince in defiance of all opposition, were fatal."

A NEW CAREER IN THE CHURCH

IN THE EVOLUTION of church work something like a new profession seems to have emerged. It is the specialization of work assigned to a "director of education." So far the specific title by which this worker may be known has not been determined upon; but the fact that during the past year or two something like twenty-five persons have taken positions as directors of religious education in connection with churches, seems to indicate, says *The Christian Intelligencer* (New York), that we have here a new and necessary calling. As the head of the department of religious education, he will likely "sustain to the pastor virtually the same relation that a college professor sustains to the president," the pastor being the administrative head of the whole church and the new officer being the responsible head of his department. This official "will seek to form a comprehensive and unitary educational plan for the entire Church." He will not only organize the Sunday-school and young people's societies on a graded basis, but will correlate one with the other, correlate the church school with the home, and the church school with the day-schools. He will look after printing and publicity, provide exhibits and lecture courses, and himself conduct classes, deliver lectures, and write articles.

Many whose taste is for religious and educational work, without wishing to adopt the ministry with its preaching function, will find congenial service here. The writer reviews some of the attractive features of such a calling and declares that the need of better moral and religious education seems to many the most fundamental and the greatest need of our civilization. The child is not getting either in the home or the church the training which ought to be its heritage, this writer avers. The Church itself needs for its efficiency and perpetuation just what she seems at present to lack. We read more:

> "Some one has said, 'Every problem is fundamentally an educational problem.' Do we desire our young people to know and love the Bible, do we wish them to have well-grounded Christian beliefs, do we desire them to be possest by the filial and fraternal spirit, do we want them to be interested in missions, in personal and social regeneration? Do we expect them to be in vital and joyous sympathy with the spirit, the purpose, and the method of Jesus? Childhood and youth is the period of golden opportunity for this work.
>
> "Often, however, the lay Sunday-school superintendent does not feel qualified to meet this higher demand. Child psychology, the better methods of organization and teaching, the new wealth of Biblical scholarship, the many improved courses of study, are apt to bewilder him. He feels that a degree of exact and particular knowledge is required, which, as a layman, he does not possess, and which, with the time at his disposal, he feels he can not acquire. Like many others, he is willing and glad to work on some detail of a general plan if he is sure that the plan is right and in the line of the best light available; but he wants some one who knows to form the plan and supervise its execution.
>
> "Nor does the average minister feel equal to meeting this new need. Possibly he has no special interest in or aptitude for educational work. Or, if he has, where can he, in justice to other imperative claims, find the time to devote to this exacting demand?"

Of the pioneers already in the field we read:

> "Some of these directors are women, a number are young men just entering upon ministerial work, while a few are ministers in full and regular standing who have decided to specialize in this particular field of religious service. Again, some of the above are educational directors in individual churches, a few are over groups of churches, and at least one is director of all the schools in a city which have entered into the local federation of churches. In this enumeration I have not included those who have become educational secretaries of denominations, nor those who occupy similar positions in colleges, nor, of course, those who fill chairs of religious psychology and pedagogy in our seminaries. But enough has perhaps been said to indicate that, if not a new profession, at least a new specialization in an old profession is coming into being.
>
> "Now this fact can only be explained on the ground of a deep and conscious need. The churches in their efforts to Christianize the world are undoubtedly waking to a new sense of the wonderful opportunity for telling Christian work among the young and to the fact that this opportunity is not fully improved."

TO MAKE CONGRESS RESTRICT EVIL

THE MILLENNIUM is not to be looked upon as the dream of poets, but as "a practical condition of human life," says *The Morning Star* (Boston); and the sooner we perform our duty, the sooner it will be here. We can do one duty in this line, it thinks, by aiding the International Reform Bureau in calling the attention of citizens to certain moral measures now pending in Congress. An appeal for help in spurring Congress to pass these measures has been issued, signed by former United States Senator Henry W. Blair, now president of the International Reform Bureau. The following bills, we are told, are now pending:

> "1. The Miller-Curtis Bill, to remove the Federal shield of 'interstate commerce' from 'original packages' imported into 'dry' territory by unlicensed liquor-dealers.
>
> "2. The Burkett-Sims Bill, to prohibit interstate telegraphing of race-gambling odds and bets.
>
> "3. The Walter Smith Bill, to prohibit interstate transportation of pictures and descriptions of prize-fights.
>
> "4. The Johnston Sunday Act, for the District of Columbia, to forbid Sunday toil and traffic—passed by Senate, pending in House.
>
> "5. The Curtis Bill, to prohibit saloons in Hawaii.
>
> "6. The Clayton Bill, to prohibit United States district attorneys to engage in private practise.
>
> "7. The McCumber-Tirrell Bill, to forbid liquor-selling in ships and buildings used by the United States Government."

Besides arousing interest in these bills, it is urged that "the militant and at the same time conservative thought of the country concentrate upon the formulation of other adequate State, national, and international legislation and administrative measures, upon which all the forces which seek the removal of these great evils may unite in the immediate future in order to exterminate them from this world and give the millennium a chance to come in." Says this journal further:

> "Any new statism, new nationalism, or new internationalism which does not propose the extirpation of the harmful use of alcohol, opium, and all substances which create unnatural appetite, the promotion of universal education, the uplifting and equality before the law of all men, and the obligation of society, as a whole, to secure to every honest man, woman, and child a fair chance in the race of life, falls below the broad and elevated standard of to-day, both in politics and religion. The spirit of the age, which is only another name for the will of Almighty God, is against it, and it must fail."

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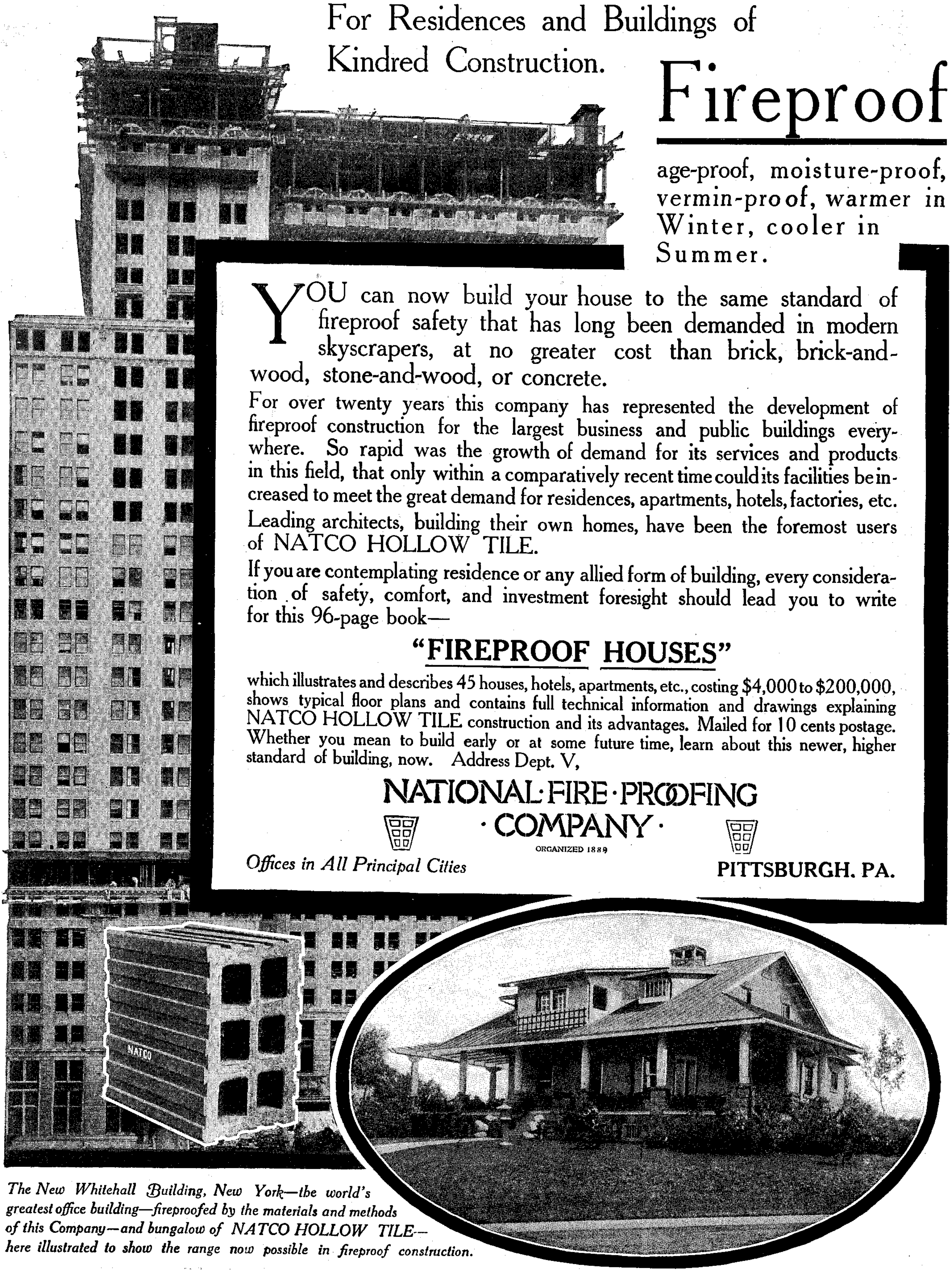

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CURRENT POETRY

VERY pleasant in their tunefulness are these two songs by Fannie Stearns Davis. At the risk of being captious, however, we would suggest that "keener is," "mysteries," and "rows," "close" are rather discordant factors in the riming scheme, and we might add that the expression "any more" in the last stanza of the second poem is disagreeably commonplace. In other respects the craftsmanship is clean and clear-cut. In "Rainy Weather," which we quote from *The Atlantic*, the author reveals the ability to create "atmosphere" out of simple words and commonplace incidents. And in "The Forbidden Lure," contributed to *Harper's*, she shows a delightful command of rhythm—the song almost sets itself to music.

Rainy Weather

By Fannie Stearns Davis

Up comes "Bouncing Bet" again,
Pink and lusty in the lane.
Tansy's odor keener is
Than all incense-mysteries.
Oh, the trees,—
How they strain
In the driven windy rain!

All the marsh-grass bows its head,
All the tide-ways blur and spread,
And the bay
Is as gray
As the roof o' the miller's shed.

Up the hill I run, together
With the wet and windy weather.
Hair in eyes and dripping cheek
(Oh, how cool and soft and sleek
Is the hand-touch of the rain!)
"Bet" and I bounce up the lane.

There the Dead Folk's decent rows
Flank me, and the church upstands
With its high gray shoulders, close
On the Dead Folk's silent lands.
—Oh, the trees,
How they strain!
Writhe and reach and fear the rain!
—"Bet" and I bounce up the lane.

All the houses' eyes are shut.
Still are they, as Dead Folk. But
Here a face, and there a bloom
Nodding scarlet to the gloom
Say the Dead alone do lie
On the hill, against the sky.

Oh the wind, the driven rain!
How the silver poplars strain!
How the world seems wide and low
As along the lane I blow,
All alone, and glad to be
For a little. Beat on me,
Wild wet weather! Strike me, wind!
Flare my brown cape out behind;—
Wingèd as a gull I fly
All alone beneath the sky.

Oh, the trees,
How they strain!
How they clamor and complain!
Reckless in the sea-tinged rain,
"Bet" and I bounce up the lane.

The Forbidden Lure

By Fannie Stearns Davis

"Leave all and follow—follow!"
Lure of the sun at dawn,
Lure of a wind-paced hollow,
Lure of the stars withdrawn;
Lure of the brave old singing
Brave perished minstrels knew;
Of dreams like sea-fog clinging
To boughs the night sifts through:

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Greatest Bargain Ever Offered $1 a Month.
No matter how far away you live, or how small your salary or income we will trust you for a high-grade adjusted Waltham Watch, in gold case, warranted for 25 years, and guaranteed to pass any railroad inspection.

$37.50
No 43
BIG BARGAINS. Diamond Rings, any style mounting. Terms: $3.75 per Month.

LOFTIS BROS & CO. EST'D 1858
THE OLD RELIABLE ORIGINAL DIAMOND AND WATCH CREDIT HOUSE
Dept. M 41, 92 to 98 STATE ST., CHICAGO, ILL.
Branches: Pittsburg, Pa., St. Louis, Mo.

Write for our handsome Christmas Catalog, filled with beautiful photographic illustrations of Diamonds, Watches, solid gold Jewelry, Silverware and choice Novelties for Christmas presents. Select any ar you would like to own or present to a loved one; it will be sent on appro

FOR CHRISTMAS

The Gillette is always acceptable, always practical; it is something that is used every day and it lasts a lifetime.

Another thing—in buying a Gillette you can make your expenditure fit your purse. The case may be of Metal, Morocco Grain Leather, Real Seal or English Pigskin; the Razor silver or gold plated.

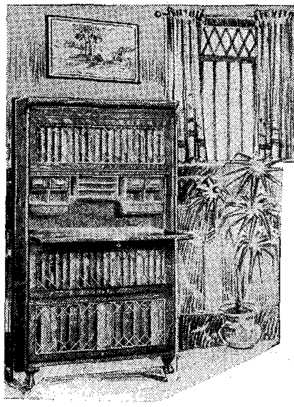
You can buy a Standard set at $5, a Pocket Edition at $5 to $6. Combination and Travelers' sets at $6 to $50.

There are now two sizes of blade packets, 12 double-edged blades, $1.00; 6 double-edged blades, 50c.

Write and we will send you an illustrated pamphlet.

King C Gillette

GILLETTE SALES COMPANY, 28 W. Second Street, Boston
Factories: Boston, Montreal, Leicester, Berlin, Paris



GUNN

SECTIONAL BOOKCASES

SEND for our new catalogue B—something unusually attractive—which we will mail you free on request.

Prices are lower than others

on Sanitary Claw Foot, Mission and Standard styles; solid in appearance, no disfiguring iron bands, guaranteed Grand Rapids quality with exclusive features. *Sold by dealers or direct.*

Gunn Furniture Co., 19 Victoria St., Grand Rapids, Mich.

"Leave all and follow—follow!"
The sun goes up the day;
Flickering wing of swallow,
Blossoms that blow away,—
What would you, luring, luring,
When I must bide at home?
My heart will break her mooring
And die in reef-flung foam!

Oh, I must never listen.
Call not outside my door.
Green leaves, you must not glisten
Like water, any more.
Oh, Beauty, wandering Beauty,
Pass by; speak not. For see,
By bed and board stands Duty
To snatch my dreams from me!

We have to leave unanswered most of the questions forced upon us by this life, for after all, it is a world where there is little to be known and much to be done. Grace Fallow Norton touches upon this theme in *McClure's*.

Unanswered

By Grace Fallow Norton

Oh, I have closed so many doors,
Oh, I have closed so many, many doors!

But secret hands slide all the bolts,
And silent feet glide o'er my floors:
Eyes come betwixt mine and the sun—
Who are the leaders of these strange revolts?

Behold, they are my Questions, and they cry,
"Unanswered I"—"Unanswered I"—"And I"—
Unanswered every one.

Yet I have closed so many doors—
So many, many doors.

Life's prose is finer than its poetry—this is the text of Paul Kester's poem in *The American*.

The Wife

By Paul Kester

She built a temple
In her dream of love,
And bowed before
The shrine
Of her idolatry.
The temple faded
To a human home,
The shrine
Became a cradle
That she rocked,
And all her love
The holier duties
Of a common life.

The London *Times* prints the "Imperial Mother," by William Watson. The poem contains no original twist that can appeal to the intellect or to the imagination, but commands our attention and respect by its plain-spoken manliness.

Imperial Mother!

By William Watson

Imperial Mother, from whose breasts
We drank as babes the pride whereby
We question ev'n thine own behests,
And judge thee with no flinching eye;—

Oft slow to hear when thou dost call,
Oft vext with a divided will,
When once a rival seeks thy fall,
We are thy sons and daughters still.

The love that halts, the faith that veers,
Are then deep sunk as in the Sea:
The Sea where thou must brook no peers,
And halve with none thy sovereignty.

15 Years Here

DEWEY, STRONG & Co., San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 10, 1910.
MESSRS. OSTERMOOR & CO.
Gentlemen—It is about **fifteen years** since I received from you a wonderfully comfortable Ostermoor Mattress. Although we have had an earthquake since then, the mattress is still in use, in first-class condition, giving satisfactory service. I take pleasure in enclosing a photograph of my house, 271 Lee St., Oakland, Cal., where that Ostermoor Mattress is a most valued possession. Very truly,
G.H. STRONG

Built—Not Stuffed

Ostermoor $15.

When buying a mattress, the real question is, "How is it made—what record of *service* is behind it? Never listen to mere claims. *Demand proof!*

Then you discover the difference between the Ostermoor Mattress and imitations—for the Ostermoor is *built*, not stuffed.

We challenge any other mattress in the world to produce letters from actual users showing service of terms of years up to half a century, with the mattress as comfortable today as when new. Ostermoor offers such proof.

In the face of this overwhelming proof of quality—proof *in advance* of what the Ostermoor will do for you—can you feel justified in accepting an inferior imitation when you know that an imitation can give you nothing more than an *imitation* of satisfaction.

For *genuine* service be sure you get the genuine Ostermoor—our trademark is your protection. Costs no more than the "just as good" kind.

14 Years Here

BRISTOW, OKLA., July 26, 1910.
MESSRS. OSTERMOOR & CO.
The Ostermoor is the very best Mattress on the market I know, and have proven to my own satisfaction during their continued use in my home during the past **Fourteen Years.**
Wishing you every success. Very truly, GEORGE MCMILLON.

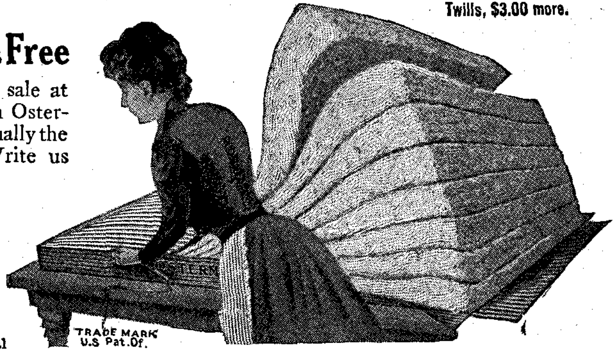
MATTRESSES COST
Express Prepaid
Best Blue and White Ticking
4' 6" wide, 45 lbs., $15 00
In two parts, 50c extra
Dust-proof, Satin-finish Ticking, $1.50 more.
Mercerized French Art Twills, $3.00 more.

144-Page Book WITH SAMPLES Free

The Ostermoor is not for sale at stores generally, but there's an Ostermoor dealer in most places—usually the livest merchant in town. Write us and we'll give his name.

We will ship you a mattress by express, prepaid, same day your check is received, where we have no dealer, or he has none in stock.

OSTERMOOR & CO.
119 Elizabeth Street, New York
CANADIAN AGENCY
Alaska Feather & Down Co., Ltd., Montreal



Stewart Hartshorn

HARTSHORN
SHADE ROLLERS
Bear the script name of
Stewart Hartshorn on label
Get "Improved," no tacks required.
Wood Rollers *Tin Rollers*

MOCCASINS
For "INDOORS OR OUT"

Genuine "RUSSELL", Indian Tan, velvet finish, pony skin Travelers or Indoor Moccasin--low cut, folding style--sateen lined, all silk stitched; $2.25 (prepaid). Genuine "RUSSELL" "Maple Pac" Outdoor Moccasin--extra thick, flexible, dry-tan Caribou--6 inch top--very durable, light weight, conforms to foot, solid, snow-proof, bellows tongue, nickle eyelets, and best quality rawhide laces, Swastika emblem on toe; $3.25 (prepaid). The ideal Moccasin for sportsmen and all "OUTDOOR" wear. Order today, stating size shoe worn. We guarantee fit and satisfaction on all our Moccasin Footwear. Ask for Catalogue of FULL LINE.

No. 279 $2.25

No. 870 $3.25

W.C. Russell Moccasin Co., Factory F, Berlin, Wis.

HILL'S HUSTLER ASH SIFTER

HILL'S
"Hustler" Ash Sifter
will make a big reduction in your coal bill—25 per cent of ashes is **good coal**—a minute a day saves the coal—no dust—no trouble—ashes go into barrel and coal into the hod.
Write today for full descriptive folder 16-S
HILL DRYER COMPANY
216 Park Avenue, Worcester, Mass.
Sold by Dealers Everywhere.

Edith M. Thomas has received a more serviceable gift than King Midas, for everything that she touches turns to pure lyric gold. We find "Snow-Burden" in the current *Scribner's*.

Snow-Burden

By Edith M. Thomas

They bear the burden of the snow—
They bear it with a patient grace,
The drooping trees! Yet well they know
A melting hour comes on apace.

Ah, if but Time, that crowns me white,
An equal clemency would show,
Then I, some soft, mild day or night,
Would drop the burden of the snow!

A rather dainty contribution to *Harper's* by Helen Hay Whitney—politely and not unpleasantly sad.

Half-Way to Happiness

By Helen Hay Whitney

Half-way to Happiness,
The whole way back again,
Stumbling up the stubborn hill
From the luring lane.

Little Sunset House of Hearts
Standing all alone,
I could come and sweep the leaves
From your stepping-stone.

I, and he, could light your fires,
Laughing at the rain;
But, oh, it's far to Happiness,
A short way back again.

One of Henry Van Dyke's immaculate poems, found in *The Atlantic Monthly*.

The Valley of Vain Verses

By Henry Van Dyke

The grief that is but feigning,
And weeps melodious tears
Of delicate complaining
From self-indulgent years;
The mirth that is but madness,
And has no inward gladness
Beneath its laughter, straining
To capture thoughtless ears;

The love that is but passion
Of amber-scented lust;
The doubt that is but fashion;
The faith that has no trust;—
These Thamyris disperses,
In the Valley of Vain Verses
Below the Mount Parnassian,
And they crumble into dust.

Harcourt Mountain's song in *The Atlantic Monthly* belongs to a certain class of poetic bric-à-brac—dainty, ornamental, and rather unsubstantial. The attribute of brittleness, however, would not apply to these verses, which are of the lacy, filmy, Japanese variety.

Japanese Water-Song

By Harcourt Mountain

Murmured till morn the torrent's misty play,
That glimmered down the darkness all night long,
Shivered to silver, laughed, and slipt away
With dreamy undersong.

Falling in luster all the starry night,
It whispered through the wonder of the spray,
Shivered to silver, shafts of rushing light,
Gurgled, and passed away.

Murmured till morn the drowsy water-song:
The torrent poured in splendor down the height,
Shivered to silver, laughed, and swept along
Its trails of dimpled light.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

THE ANTIQUE FURNITURE FAKER

THERE is a great difference in popular estimation between a counterfeiter, a medical faker, a newspaper faker, and a man who swindles you with a bogus picture or piece of furniture. The dealer in bogus coin, medicine, or news may do serious harm, but when a millionaire finds he has been hoaxed into buying something new and good when he thought it was old and good, people are inclined to chuckle, and the millionaire himself seldom likes to tell about it. However, many who are not millionaires like to buy a piece of antique furniture sometimes, and have no desire to be taken in, no matter how amusing it may be to others. Such people will find amusement as well as instruction in a chapter on this subject in Mr. Walter Alden Dyer's new book on "The Lure of the Antique," a sort of guide-book for collectors. He says in part:

> In general, it seems to me, there are two *parts to this question of the truth about* antique furniture. Is the antiquity of a piece of furniture genuine? If so, what is the old thing good for, anyway? The first question resolves itself into a study of frauds and swindles; and of these, alas! the name is legion.
>
> Probably not more than one piece in ten offered in the open market is at once genuine and in sufficiently good condition to be worth having. I make this somewhat challenging statement on the authority of professional decorators, collectors of antiques, and even of dealers themselves. For there are many honest dealers; I want that to be clearly understood.
>
> Now, there are a score or more of antique shops along one single street—Fourth Avenue, New York City—and each shop is packed from floor to ceiling, so it is remarkably easy

---

HEALTH AND INCOME

Both Kept Up on Scientific Food.

Good sturdy health helps one a lot to make money.

With the loss of health one's income is liable to shrink, if not entirely dwindle away.

When a young lady has to make her own living, good health is her best asset.

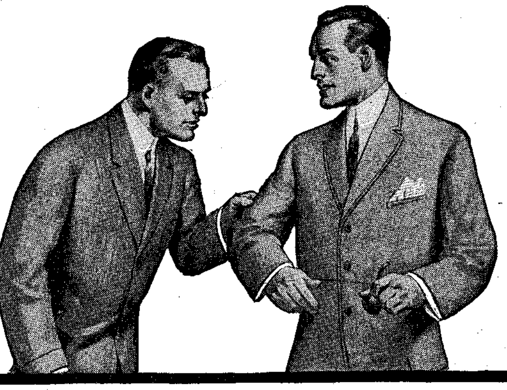
"I am alone in the world," writes a Chicago girl, "dependent on my own efforts for my living. I am a clerk, and about two years ago through close application to work and a boarding-house diet, I became a nervous invalid, and got so bad off it was almost impossible for me to stay in the office a half day at a time.

"A friend suggested to me the idea of trying Grape-Nuts food, which I did, making it a large part of at least two meals a day.

"To-day I am free from brain-tire, dyspepsia, and all the ills of an overworked and improperly nourished brain and body. To Grape-Nuts I owe the recovery of my health and the ability to retain my position and income."

Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.



Have you seen our beautiful college poster "The Bathing Girl," by C. Coles Phillips?

Just the thing for your den. In six colors. Three feet high. Sent for ten cents in stamps, and your tailor's address.

"London?"

"Nope."

"Fifth Avenue?"

"Nope."

"That's imported goods anyway. I know by the feeling of it and the style."

"No. My tailor made me that suit from *Shackamaxon* guaranteed fabrics."

You can hear a conversation like that in almost any large American city almost any day in the year.

These beautiful fabrics—made in the *Shackamaxon* Mills in Philadelphia—are of the choicest materials and the most perfect weaving produced anywhere in the world. Dollar for dollar no imported goods can compare with them.

Beside hundreds of original *Shackamaxon* designs these fabrics include exact duplicates of the latest styles just now shown in the exclusive London and New York tailor shops.

Handsome silky worsteds, cheviots and serges. Pure Australian wool for the softer finishes; and combined with highest-grade domestic wool where hard wear is chiefly considered.

We make these fabrics exclusively for custom tailors and sell direct from our mills to the tailors. You get the benefit of that.

Write us for the name of a tailor near you who handles *Shackamaxon* fabrics, and guarantees every suit he makes from them.

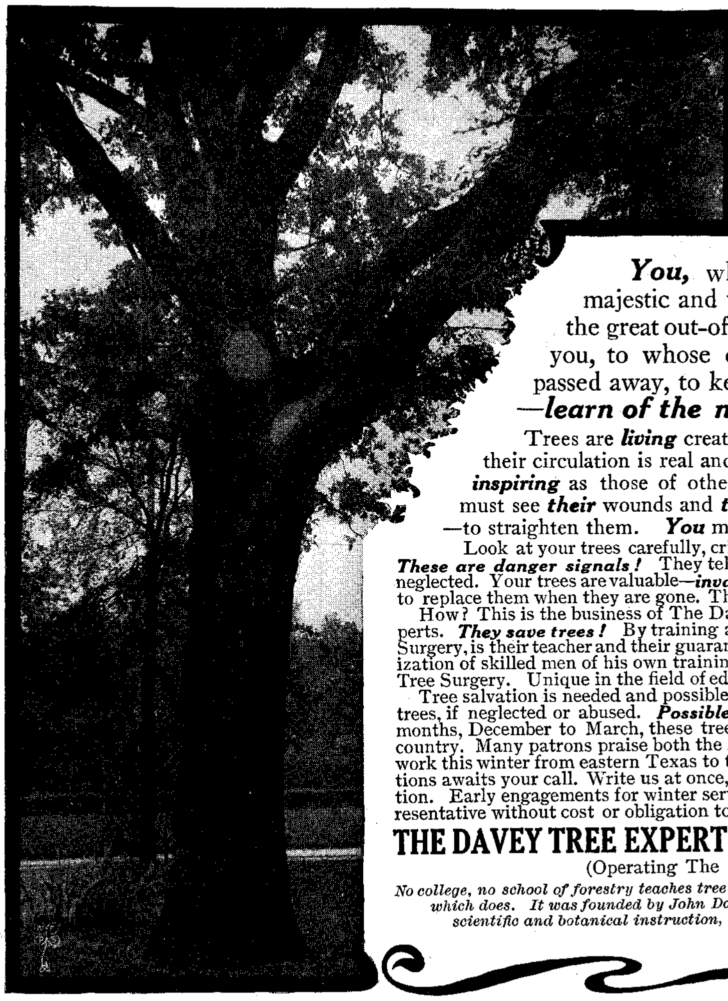
We will send you also our fall and winter style booklet with chart of "Correct Dress for All Occasions."

If any suit of Shackamaxon fabric shrinks or fades, or if any other fault develops in the fabric at any time, write to us and we will make it good.

J R KEIM & CO., *Shackamaxon* Mills,
Philadelphia

Look for this "*Shackamaxon*" trademark marked on every yard of the fabric.

"Shackamaxon"
TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFFICE
Guaranteed fabrics.



Saving the Trees of the South

You, whose stately homes in the sunny South are set among majestic and venerated trees; you, who ***love*** the mystic beauty of the great out-of-doors, the ***trees*** of which bespeak its crowning glory; you, to whose ***care*** the trees were given by generations long since passed away, to keep in health and beauty for those which are to come—***learn of the needs of these trees.***

Trees are ***living*** creatures; they breathe, they absorb and assimilate food, they grow; their circulation is real and vital, their processes of reproduction are just as beautiful and ***inspiring*** as those of other forms of life; but they are motionless and voiceless. ***You*** must see ***their*** wounds and ***their*** ills—to care for them. ***You*** must find ***their*** weaknesses—to straighten them. ***You*** must learn ***their*** needs—to supply them.

Look at your trees carefully, critically. You see dead limbs, splitting crotches, fast decaying cavities. ***These are danger signals!*** They tell of serious physical defects, possible of remedy but death-inviting if neglected. Your trees are valuable—***invaluable.*** Generations watched them grow. It will take more generations to replace them when they are gone. They are a heritage. Keep them ***perfect*** for yourself and your posterity.

How? This is the business of The Davey Tree Expert Company and the ***profession*** of the Davey Tree Experts. ***They save trees!*** By training and instinct they are Tree Surgeons. John Davey, the ***Father*** of Tree Surgery, is their teacher and their guarantor. He created the ***science*** of Tree Surgery and then created an organization of skilled men of his own training to practice it. He established and conducts the Davey Institute of Tree Surgery. Unique in the field of educational effort.

Tree salvation is needed and possible in the Southern States. ***Needed,*** because your trees decay like other trees, if neglected or abused. ***Possible,*** because the Davey Tree Experts go South every winter. For four months, December to March, these tree surgeons are at your service, if you have a home in that part of the country. Many patrons praise both the ***science*** of John Davey and the ***service*** of his men. They will work this winter from eastern Texas to the Atlantic. A beautiful, descriptive booklet with illustrations awaits your call. Write us at once, stating the number of your trees, the kinds and their location. Early engagements for winter services are advisable. We may be able to send a special representative without cost or obligation to you to make a thorough examination of your trees.

THE DAVEY TREE EXPERT COMPANY, Inc., 1712 Larch St., Kent, Ohio
(Operating The Davey Institute of Tree Surgery)

No college, no school of forestry teaches tree surgery. The Davey Institute is the only school in the world which does. It was founded by John Davey, father of tree surgery. Full laboratory, collection, scientific and botanical instruction, including practical demonstrations by John Davey.

JOHN DAVEY
THE FATHER OF TREE SURGERY

Korrect Shape

Korrect Shape Shoes
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
For Men

Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

$4.00
$4.50
$5.00

Style Number 76

We own our Tanneries and can depend upon the uniform high quality of the Oak Sole Leather which we use in every pair of Korrect Shape Shoes. This leather is all leather, free from foreign matter which conducts moisture and depreciates its durability.

In selecting styles, we do not lose sight of comfort, but we consider every new idea in design. We do not assume that every foot is of the same proportions, but have a large assortment to meet widely divergent requirements.

Our Guarantee

If the "Burrojaps" upper breaks through before the first sole is worn through, we will replace with a new pair FREE.

If your dealer hasn't them, send us his name and we will mail you our FREE illustrated catalogue in colors, from which you can order direct of us.

BURT & PACKARD CO., Makers
86 FIELD ST., BROCKTON, MASS.

to pick out something not quite real and pay a good round sum for it.

Take a single type of antique as an example—the Chippendale chair. I know a man who has spent eight years in the search for genuine Chippendales, and has found just six. Yet every little shop has Chippendale chairs for sale. The conclusion, it would seem, is perfectly obvious. For to imagine that Thomas Chippendale and his workmen could possibly have produced one-tenth of all the chairs attributed to them is absurd on the face of it.

"And so," you will exclaim, if you are one who jumps to hasty conclusions, "all this so-called antique furniture is mostly fake. Why, Fourth Avenue ought to be raided."

Softly, softly, my friend. There may be more in this question than appears on the surface.

I have talked with a good many dealers and experienced collectors—collectors who go down into Fourth Avenue unafraid and unashamed, and bring up thence real treasures of bygone days—and I have discovered that this question of fraud is not to be dismissed with a hasty condemnation.

The opportunities for picking up choice pieces of genuine antiquity are becoming more and more rare. Many are locked up forever in museums and other public collections; others are in private collections and homes. Therefore the number now available and on the market is strictly limited, and real antiques are increasing in value every year. But the demand is also increasing; hence the great and evidently irresistible temptation to defraud.

This matter of faking seems to me to be of supreme importance, and that is why I am devoting this final chapter to it.

Faking is wide-spread and remarkably successful, and it is essential that the prospective buyer of antiques should be posted on the subject and know how to avoid being swindled. Reproductions, either of a style or from an actual model are of three sorts: replicas, frankly modern copies, and fakes. The first two are almost always made with no attempt to deceive; let us consider the frauds.

The market is full of fakes, and yet if you shun the market you stand small chance of securing what you want. It would certainly be unfair to condemn antique dealers as a class, and if certain precautions are taken nearly any of those with established shops may be approached with a fair degree of confidence. There are many dealers and even professional auctioneers who are not only honest but exceedingly well informed. Yet the fact remains that within the past generation at least two men have made fortunes in this country by manufacturing "antiques," and many others have made a livelihood. There are little places in New York, for instance, where skilful workmen keep busy piecing together "antiques," treating them with stains and acids, gluing, scraping, rubbing, denting, simulating the wear and tear of time, and these pieces find purchasers. Somebody sells them, and somebody there always is to buy.

And yet antiques can not be purchased with greater confidence in any other city of the world. London, Florence, Rome, and Paris are flooded with fakes. They are more skilful and less cautious over there, and big collections have been sold off in some subsidized Italian nobleman's house, not one piece of which was genuine. Here either our shopkeepers are more honest or our laws more searching.

In general Mr. Dyer finds that there are three varieties of fake antiques: "Fake antiques may be roughly divided into three varieties: the piece made up of bits of old antique carving, panels, etc.; the plain, genuine antique which has been made to command a higher price by means of added carvings, inlay, etc.; the piece that is faked throughout—usually a copy."

The first sort is perhaps the most successful in Europe, where the cleverest fakes are made from old wood. Old oaken beams from demolished windmills, for example, have been converted into the rarest Dutch and Jacobean "antique" furniture. This method of deceit has also been employed successfully in this country. An old chest may be too dilapidated to sell, but its finely carved panels may be pieced together to form the cover to another old chest which was originally plain. Or an entirely new piece of furniture may be made up of remnants of old church pews, and old bedsteads have been known to make fine columns for sideboards, elaborate china-closets, etc. True, in many cases faulty workmanship may be discovered—a newly made peg here, recently dried glue there—but often the deception is quite complete to the uninitiated.

The second sort is often spoken of as "glorified." It is commonest in French pieces, where new carvings, veneers, and inlays have been added to some genuine but plain piece to enhance its value. Here, also, gluing can sometimes be detected, but not often. It is a good rule to examine veneer and carving as well as the plain surfaces for signs of antiquity. One may be old and the other new. A great many of the early Colonial and English pieces have also been elaborated upon in this way. . . . To avoid being swindled with one of these "glorified" pieces, my advice is, always buy antiques in their original condition, first because you will then be certain of their authenticity, and secondly, an antique entirely refinished loses its charm and will never command as high a price as a piece that has not been "done over." . . . . . .

The third sort—the thorough fraud—is more difficult to make, but vastly more profitable. If you have enough knowledge and skill, there's a chance here for a profit of approximately 1,000 per cent. and not a very great likelihood of being caught—that is, if it is a business that appeals to you. You can make new oak look old by the use of permanganate of potash, ammonia, and other chemicals, even if the surface thus treated doesn't feel or look to the expert quite the same as those treated centuries ago with beeswax, turpentine, and elbow-grease. Few people will know the difference. Kick the legs carefully to produce realistic dents.

The story is current among the collectors and dealers of a woman who was brought before a judge in England. Upon being asked her husband's business, she replied, "He's a worm-eater."

"A what?" exclaimed the judge.

"A worm-eater," said she. "He makes worm-holes in an antique furniture factory."

But if you're a purchaser and not a maker —or faker—of antiques, it is well to know the signs of these things, such as they are. . . .

As a matter of fact, it is impossible to

The Lesson of the Singer Fire

Conflagration Prevented by the Fireproof Construction of the Great Tower

(Reprinted from the "New York Globe," Saturday, October 1st, Referring to the Singer Building, New York, Equipped with the Dahlstrom Products)

"What might have proved the most colossal flaming torch in history was reduced to a fizzle in the Singer Tower fire Thursday purely by foresight against just such an eventuality on the part of the architects of the structure.

What transpired was highly spectacular, not on account of what happened, but on account of what might have happened but didn't. Had the interior finish of the building been of woodwork, it would have meant a spectacle that all the millions of people of New York and for miles around would have rioted to see.

The fire, starting as it did in the small hours of the morning, on the twenty-sixth floor would have spread to the upper floors, the great pile would have become a giant chimney, and the sixteen upper stories as susceptible to the flames as the head of an enormous match, but, for all the ferocity of the fire in the room in which it started, it could get no further—all the damage it could do was to blister the inside finish of the doors and trimmings of steel.

Instead of all this, only a lesson was taught. The lesson of modern fireproof building construction, absolute. Wood-appearing steel made every office a mere stove itself. When its interior inflammable materials were consumed the fire could but end. The steel doors, partitions and trim retarded fire progress—again proves that so far as the fire hazard is concerned, these gigantic monuments to American engineering skill can be and are made safer than even the one-story cottage.

And Thursday's fire presented the opportunity for advertising enterprise to be exercised. It was in the same editions of the afternoon papers carrying the news story of the fire the Dahlstrom Metallic Door Company inserted advertisements calling the public's attention to the fact that steel reduced the fire hazard during the Singer Building fire that morning. They claim in the half-page advertisement that appeared in this morning's papers that the Singer fire holds a lesson for every prospective builder. If the thought of the tenant's safety is to be considered, it does. The advantages of interior steel trim are certainly apparent."

For those willing to be guided by results attained in modern structures exemplifying the best practice of fireproof, sanitary, artistic, permanent construction we have published

"Buildings As They Should Be"

—a book illustrating the interiors and exteriors of a few of the world's most prominent office buildings, apartments, residences, etc., that are equipped with Dahlstrom Metallic Doors, Partitions, Trim, Etc. To the interested a copy of this book is free for 6c. postage.

DAHLSTROM PATENT DOOR TRADE MARK ARTISTIC EVERLASTING SANITARY AND FIREPROOF

DAHLSTROM METALLIC DOOR Co., *Executive Offices and Factory,* **55 Blackstone Ave., Jamestown, N.Y.**
Branch Offices in New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, San Francisco, Denver and Seattle.

It Will Pay You to Use a Comptometer

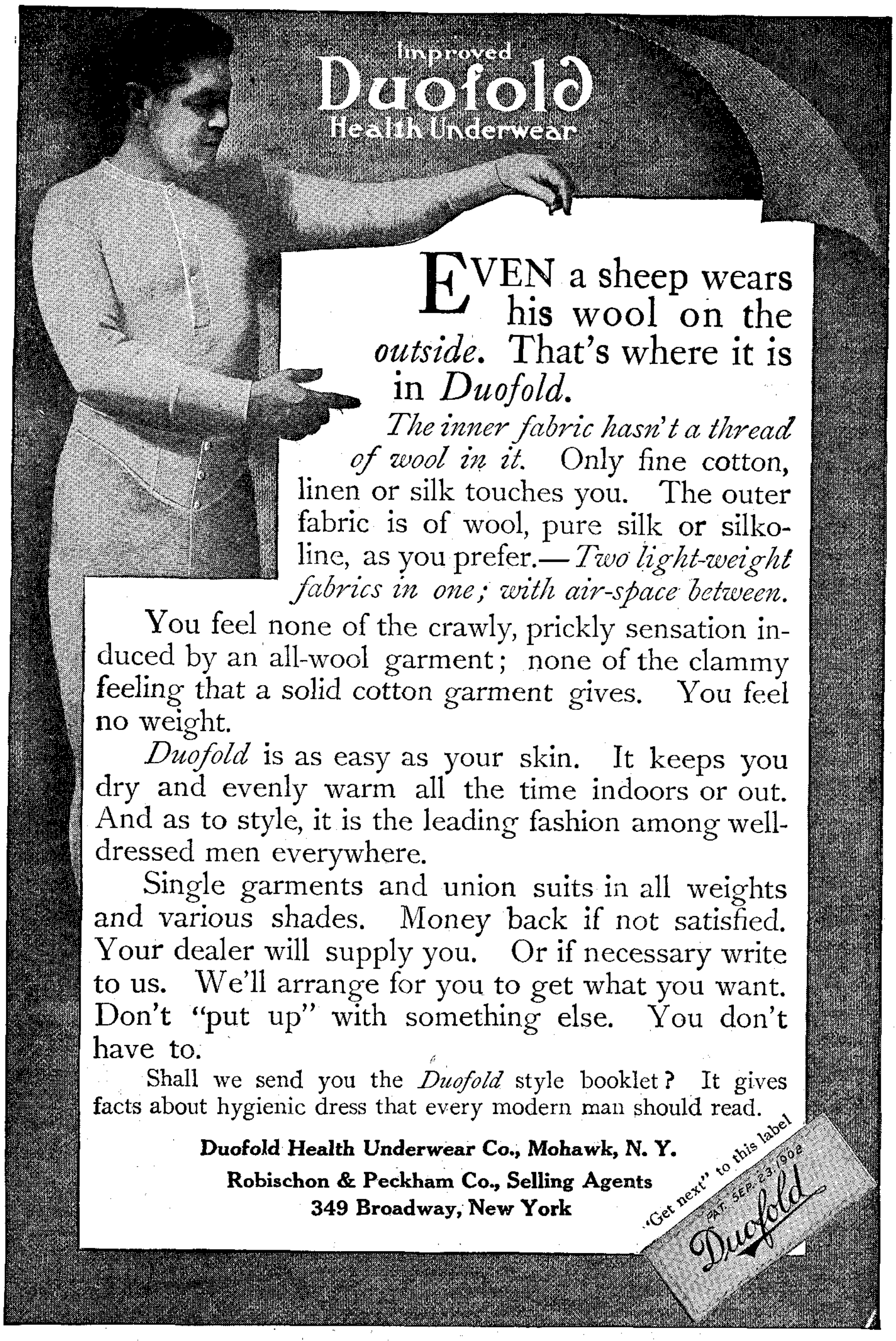
Because It's a good adding machine—has twice the speed of any other
It is the easiest and fastest machine for all multiplications and divisions in business accounting.
Its dead-sure accuracy prevents mistakes.
It is easily operated—you touch the keys, the machine does the rest.
It has no lever to pull after each item; no carriage to handle; no ribbon to replace.

It would seem impossible for us to do the work we are now doing without the Comptometer. Younglove Lumber Co., Johnstown, N. Y.

Comptometer
ADDS MULTIPLIES DIVIDES SUBTRACTS

Ask for our booklet "Rapid Mechanical Calculation" describing its uses in nearly every line of business; or, better still, write for a machine on free trial.

FELT & TARRANT MFG. CO.
1731 N Paulina St., CHICAGO, ILL.


Improved Duofold Health Underwear

EVEN a sheep wears his wool on the *outside*. That's where it is in *Duofold*.

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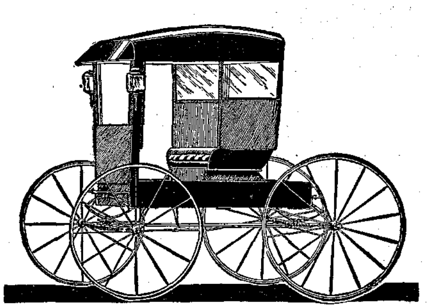
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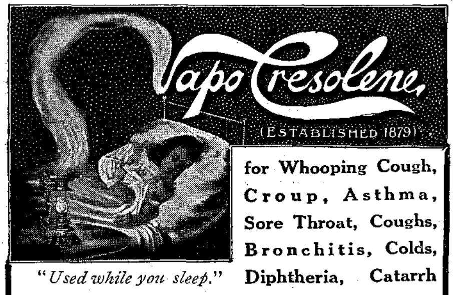
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print any handy guide to the purchaser of antiques. It takes years of training and experience to detect the fakes, and even old hands are occasionally led astray. But the crude fakes are more common in this country, comparatively speaking, than the clever ones; and it is possible to become familiar with the simplest methods of detecting the commonest shams.

First of all, one must become familiar with the various styles, because most fakers do not bother to carry out details with as great care as did the old cabinet-makers. Study the best examples in museums and collections, and the illustrations and descriptions in the most trustworthy books. Study the construction, carving, finish, and design, and in time you will be able to see the difference. Constant practise does the rest. The expert can tell much by feeling. Of course a knowledge of period styles is essential in buying antiques. . . . . . .

Another thing to be studied is price. If this is too low, there is ground for suspicion. The dealer knows that he can get a good sum for a genuine antique, and a low price is the opposite of guaranty. Now there is no established market value on antiques. Each piece has to be appraised in accordance with its rarity and intrinsic merit. Consequently, it is desirable to become familiar with the prices at which furniture has been actually bought and sold. Study the reports of big auction sales. Consult trustworthy collectors. . . . . . .

One more precaution may well be taken in buying at a dealer's, and I consider it the most important of all. Demand a written guaranty. As a matter of fact, dealers in antique furniture are not so much less honest than other business men. They may equivocate and mislead you, their shops may be full of fakes, but I find that most of them will answer honestly, if frankly and intelligently questioned. And if your dealer will write on your invoice, over his signature, "guaranteed genuine antique throughout, date about so-and-so," you can depend upon the truth of it, or you will at least be given the right to return the piece if subsequently it turns out to be not genuine. In the first place, aside from common honesty, the dealer is actuated by business prudence. A reputation for reliability he knows to be his most valuable business asset. Furthermore, he well knows that if he signs his name to a written falsehood, he is liable to arrest for obtaining money under false pretenses. This one precaution, I think, will prove effective in nearly every case.

It can readily be seen from the foregoing that it would be impossible to lay down any rules for the guidance of the purchaser of antique furniture. But there are a few suggestions which may be taken as rules and which will be found helpful in almost every case, tho they by no means cover the whole ground.

Beware of the itinerant vender.

Beware of the "floater"—the man who has a shop in Philadelphia to-day and in Boston next fall.

Buy of a man who is not only honest but who has had long experience, and who seems to know his book, and even then don't trust too implicitly.

Get the help of an expert if you can. If you have no friend to apply to, get paid advice of some recognized authority. It is worth 10 per cent. of the cost of the article, and may prove to be worth 100 per cent. to you.

Beware of the excitement of an auction sale.

Beware of alleged Chippendale chairs. Also Heppelwhite. Real ones are not only scarce, but are likely to be rickety at this late day. Examine the construction. They were not made for steam-heated shops. . . . .

Finally, study designs in old books and pieces in museums, read all you can find on the subject, and talk with your friend the expert.

In conclusion, the truth about antique furniture seems to me to be this:

First, nine-tenths of the antiques offered for sale in the open market are questionable, and many pieces are certainly fakes.

Second, even tho a piece is genuine antique, if it is decrepit and dilapidated, I would have none of it. It may be all right *for a museum*, but *not for a home*, where there should be no room for what is useless.

Third, antiques should never be bought simply because they are antiques, without regard to intrinsic beauty. If you look long enough and pay enough, you can secure beautiful things. Permit nothing ugly in your home, no matter how old it is.

Fourth, use discretion in the selection of styles. Let the pieces harmonize with each other, with the decorations of the rooms, with the whole house. Don't crowd in together a lot of Italian and Spanish and Chinese and Dutch and Turkish antiques. Don't make an old curiosity-shop out of your home.

THE PRESIDENT INTERVENES

THE man who happens to be President of the United States may sometimes wish for a taste of that personal power, unhampered by red tape, precedent, or Constitution, enjoyed by the old-time sheik or sultan whose own hand showered gold upon the needy claimant, or took the sword to smite the disloyal subject. At any rate President Taft must have felt unusual satisfaction in his part in a little incident that occurred recently in the immigrant receiving-station on Ellis Island, in New York harbor. As the New York *Times* tells the story, the President was looking on at the routine work of inspecting new arrivals, patiently listening to appeals in fourteen questionable cases.

George Thornton, a Welsh miner, had, it seems, come to this country with eight children, five sons and three daughters, whose ages ranged from nineteen years old to the baby, two years old, who was held in the arms of the eldest girl, seventeen years old, who acted as the mother of the family. The real mother, we are told, died a year ago. They appeared in their turn before the inspector and the big, kindly man by his side. Says *The Times:*

> The whole family were nicely drest and looked scrupulously clean, but owing to a physical ailment the father was debarred by the law from entering this country. As the children patiently waited and looked wistfully up at the commissioner's face, as he sat

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It has wonderful power.

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It is the simplest portable cleaner in the world.

Its working parts are a motor, a suction fan and a dust receptacle—nothing else.

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It replaces the *excessive suction* of the ordinary suction cleaner (which pulls and tears every fabric it touches) with its wonderful air-column, drawing through its hose *nearly 100,000 cubic inches of air per minute.*

It does its work quickly and easily.

No going over and over the same space to get it clean.

It will last.

Has none of the valves, bellows and gears whose leaking and wearing down make constant trouble and repairs.

It is both a *suction* and a *blowing* machine.

Invaluable for aerating mattresses, and a dozen similar purposes.

It has largest capacity.

Will clean a whole house without emptying.

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Finished in aluminum, rubber tires, 10 special cleaning tools. Delivered, express prepaid, ready for use.
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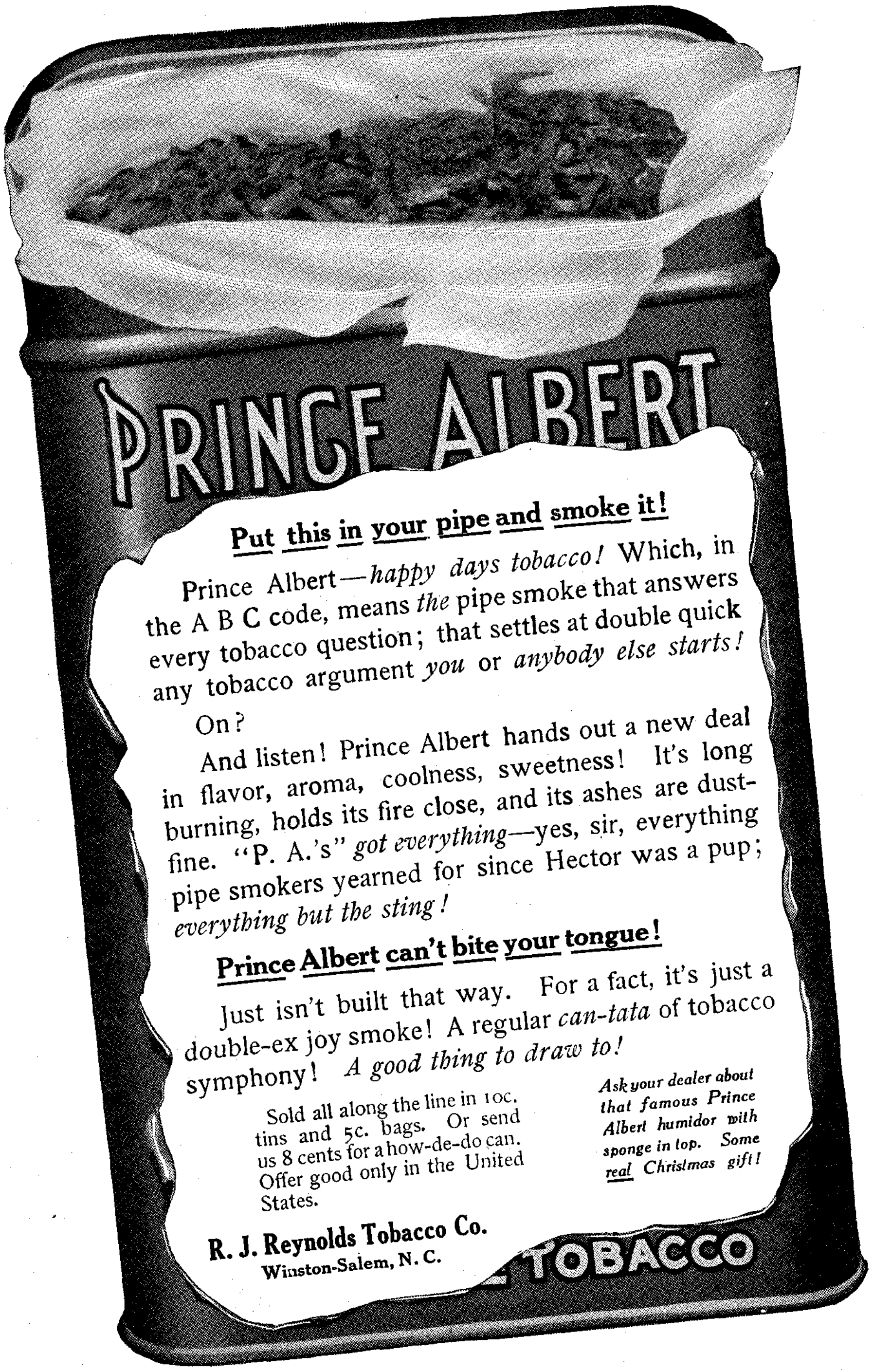

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like a judge at his desk, the President was stirred, and he questioned the man himself. Thornton, who was not aware of the identity of his interrogator, stated simply that he had $165 in cash and two hands with which he could do as much work as bigger men. He showed the President a letter from his sister, Mrs. Sarah Wells, who lived in Pittsburg, which stated that she had taken a larger apartment to accommodate her brother and his family.

"I have heard of Welsh singers," said the President. "Do you sing?"

"No, sir," replied the Welsh miner, "but I have the makings of singers in my children."

"What is the form of government in this country?" was the next query.

The miner did not know, and looked troubled.

"Who is the head of the government?"

"The President," said Thornton.

"Do you know his name?"

"Yes, sir," the miner replied; "Mr. William H. Taft."

At this the President turned to the officials standing near him and said with a smile: "I can't condemn this man for total ignorance. It appears to me that this respectable-looking family, with the little mother holding the baby, will all grow up to be good, self-supporting citizens of the country."

THE AMERICAN GIRL WHO CHANGED THE MAP OF EUROPE

THE recent deposition of King Manuel of Portugal and the events of the young king's life which led up to it bring back most vividly the story of Elise Hensler, the American girl who married a king and became the Countess Edla. Fifty years ago she lived in Springfield, Mass., and her father—according to the Springfield *Republican*—was a very insignificant tailor. The tailor's daughter, however, married Don Ferdinand, of Portugal, a great-grandfather of King Manuel. One reads that:

> The Henslers were humble people and lived simply. The daughters, Elise and Louise, were well received here and were given a good musical education, especially Elise, who had quite a remarkable voice. Signor Guidi, an Italian, at the time a well-known teacher of the voice, took an interest in Elise, and it was when Signor Guidi went to Boston that the Henslers went there, largely through his influence. He believed that Elise had a future as a singer, and wished her to be where he could continue teaching her.
>
> Elise Hensler, after her removal with her family to Boston, continued her studies. She was perseverant in her work and progressed so well that she not only appeared in concerts in the large cities of this country, but also in Europe, where she sang before royalty. It was while singing in Lisbon, several years after the death of Queen Maria, that King Ferdinand heard her voice and felt the attraction that led him to marry her.
>
> Ferdinand was the titular King of Portugal, having been the second husband of Queen Maria II. of Portugal. Ferdinand married Maria in 1836, when he was twenty. The Queen died in 1853, and he was regent during the minority of his son, Pedro V., who was the father of the assassinated King Carlos, the grandfather of the deposed King Manuel. The regency ended in 1855, and on June 10, 1869, he married Miss Hensler.
>
> When the European Powers decided

the time had come to restore Spain to a monarchy, following the overthrow of the short republic, which existed from 1873 to 1875, considerable pressure was brought to bear upon Ferdinand to induce him to accept the vacant throne. But his wife could never be Queen of Spain, and it is possible that this fact alone induced him to refuse.

This absolute refusal on his part to accept the throne of Spain, with all the pomp and splendor of royalty in exchange for the romantic life that he was living with his morganatic wife, had far-reaching consequences. The complications and jealousies resultant on the attempt to find a King acceptable to all the Powers helped to bring on the Franco-Prussian War, and Alsace and Lorraine went back to Germany, whence they had been wrested by Napoleon Bonaparte.

In consequence of these peculiar historical facts, which geographically practically changed all western Europe, Elise Hensler, Countess Edla, became famous throughout the world as "the woman who changed the map of Europe." During the life of the King they lived in the beautiful castle of Cintra. It is certain that their life was above reproach. In 1885 the King died, and after that the Countess lived in retirement in a cottage near the castle.

Some of her Springfield schoolmates are still living, for she was one of the early pupils of Ariel Parrish in the high school, which stood on the site of the present police building on Court Street. The name appears in a catalog of the alumni issued in 1857, properly spelled Elise, tho she was known to her schoolmates as Eliza. If she is still living she is about seventy-four years old.

BREAKING UP A CANNIBAL BANQUET

ONLY a few months ago we were reminded that cannibalism was still in vogue in some of the South Sea Islands, and now a writer in the New York *Herald* tells of an experience with man-eaters in equatorial Africa as recently as February, 1903. The Baron Antonio Benedetti D'Altamonte, whose "military training, accuracy as a shot, and leonine courage," *The Herald's* editor vouches for, was chief of police in the Belgian Kongo. One day there came to his camp an old trader, known by the blacks as Undele, who reported that an American, John Harris Walton, had been captured by a cannibal tribe, led by one Ugnodo Sumbah. A force was at once organized, and embarked in a pirogue, and the pursuit of the cannibals began.

Squatted on the bow was Undele, in his jungle-worn hunting-suit, a great soft hat crowded down over his ears and his black beard flowing back over his shoulders as the pirogue shot into the wind. We white men ranged behind him in support, our rifles close at hand. The rowers were commanded by a huge Musorongo, who stood at his full height and directed the course of the craft at times by the inclination of his body and again by queer hissing commands to the men.

Then, at nightfall, a tributary of the Kongo was entered, and until midnight only the

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All Tires should be treated when laying up car for the winter, as "Myhtib" **prevents decay of rubber.**

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splash of the oars and the night cries of the nearby jungle-dwellers broke the silence. Suddenly "Undele gave a sharp, clicking hiss and the chief of rowers answered it." Then, says the Baron, "from somewhere ahead of us came the steady throb of the drums of Ugnodo Sumbah's band in camp." A few minutes later, there could be seen on the beach some two miles away several huge fires, with black figures dancing about them. A party of four white men and five black policemen went ashore armed with rifles. To proceed with the Baron's narrative:

> Carefully we crept through the bushes until we came to the edges of the forest nearest the fire, and there a terrible sight met our eyes. The cannibalistic ceremony was in full progress. About one hundred blacks were in the open space and it was very easy to make out the grim figure of old Ugnodo Sumbah.
>
> Stript and tied to a stake was young Harris. He was still alive, for we saw him turn his head and there was a certain defiance in his attitude that sent a thrill through every white man there. He was facing death as a white man should. The men dancing about him had pricked him in a score of places with their weapons, and even as we watched one dashed forward and made a fresh wound in the arm with the point of an assagai. One of Harris' friends raised his rifle and would have fired if Undele had not repressed him, and signed to us to remain where we were. Gathering himself like a runner starting from a mark he dashed full into the circle of demons drunk with palm wine and hemp smoke, hurling them right and left with his mighty arms, and, facing the old chief, addrest him in the native tongue.
>
> "Ugnodo Sumbah, is this the way you would treat a friend of Undele? Have you forgotten that you and I have exchanged blood and are blood brothers. You have sworn safety to all that I have held safe. Perjurer! Dog of a liar! Why did you do this?"
>
> All the blacks knew the old man. His spectacular appearance had startled them and they had stopt the dance at once, but they stood glaring angrily at him, with weapons ready for instant use. Crouched in the long grass, we held our rifles ready for the crisis.
>
> Ugnodo Sumbah advanced with great dignity and he was certainly barbarously impressive.
>
> "This man you call friend would not give food to my children when they were hungry, and when they took it he killed one of them. There stands the father of the dead man to bear me witness. They seized him and brought him to me. We will punish him and then we will eat him. You have spoken true when you said you were my blood brother, but now you must go. You must go!"
>
> "No, I will not go. Cut him loose at once."
>
> The old chief grew very angry now and raised his voice till it had the precise sound of the roar of a maddened beast.
>
> "Go! Go! Undele, or I will kill you too!"
>
> Undele threw his rifle half up, pressing the muzzle of it against the black chieftain's chest and pulled the trigger. The body was literally hurled back from the weapon as he fell dead.
>
> Now pandemonium came. Undele emptied his magazine into the crowd that rushed him and then whipt out his Luger and put its nine bullets into the bunch of them. We

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were a little hindered in our fire by the fact that both Harris at the stake and Undele fighting for his life were in the line of our bullets. The roaring volley from our guns, however, caused a diversion. The blacks split into two parties. Quite a number fled toward the river and the others, rushing between Undele and the stake to which Harris was tied, forced the hunter back several paces, seeking to get inside the guard of his clubbed rifle, with which he was laying about him right and left.

We were so heavily outnumbered that it was hardly the part of wisdom to disclose our numbers as long as we were firing effectively from our cover and the guns sounded like several times their number. Something had to be done at once, however, as the men who had fled toward the river had turned and one of them was rushing on Harris with an uplifted spear. I dropt him as he ran and dashed into the open, drawing my hunting-knife.

I had reached the stake and had been able to cut Harris partly free when attacked by three men from behind. Parrying the blow of one's club, I ripped the fellow from his waist line down into his hip with my knife and sprang out of the way of another's spear-thrust. One of my Sudanese came running to my rescue and we got Harris loose. There were some big stones at the river brink, and we literally dragged the weakened man in among those and dropt down there under their scanty cover.

My rifle had become jammed and I began work with my pistol on the blacks who had fled toward the river and were now returning slowly to attack us, thinking that we were no more than three or four in number. Undele was having the fight of his life and was contriving to retreat on my men in the grass. Once he was under cover of their rifles he had a chance to reload, and then came a little lull in the fighting.

The party had rescued the victim, but were themselves outnumbered, surrounded, cut off from their boat. There was a lull in the fighting, but the foes were watching each other and waiting for the morning. Suddenly Undele had an inspiration, leaped from his shelter, and ran to where one of the deserted drums lay, caught it up, and hurried back, with a hail of missiles about him.

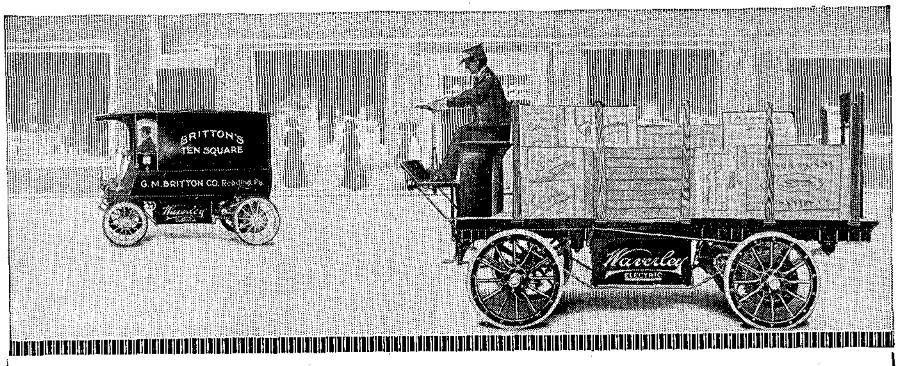
Setting the drum against the rock and bracing it with his knee as he crouched, he began beating it first with his clenched fist and then with the spear drawn from my unfortunate man. The result was a sort of set of signals, very simple, but plainly signals.

"What is that for?" I asked.

"I am sure your head boatman will understand them if he is a good Musorongo. We must be getting out of this hole."

The enemy evidently guessed the meaning of the sounds, for the attack was resumed with great ferocity and it looked as if we were going to be rushed. Ammunition was running low. I was all out and began using the wounded policeman's rifle.

Almost immediately that Undele had concluded there came a far, faint cry from directly behind us on the river, and in a few minutes we could see a pirogue approaching. Undele called out and my head boatman answered. He had wisely disobeyed my orders about remaining at the landing-point, and, seeing the fight long sustained, had gone out into the



Maintenance Cost Guaranteed On Waverley Motor Trucks

You know, before you buy the vehicle, just how much it is going to cost to run.

For a maintenance contract may be made with our dealers at a certain figure—varying of course with the size of the truck.

These maintenance contracts are already in operation in Indianapolis and we have made arrangements with dealers in many places to furnish them.

If your business involves the uses of delivery wagons making from ten to fifty miles a day, write us. For within that field the electric truck is far the most economical method of delivery.

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If motor delivery, in our judgment, is not suited to your business we will tell you so frankly. For one reason why the use of motor trucks is not more general today is that they have been sold indiscriminately, without regard to the needs of the individual merchant.

When you write us we will give you detailed figures, **applicable to your own business,** about cost. We will tell you exactly the figure per month at which you can contract to maintain the truck.

Then compare these figures with your present delivery charges, item by item. If the saving justifies the investment, you'll want a Waverley. If it doesn't, you won't—and we wouldn't sell you one if you did.

Give us some of the particulars about your business when writing, so that we can answer intelligently. We make different types of Waverley trucks for different business needs.

But write today; for if you **can** use a motor truck, the saving will be so big it's worth going after in a hurry.

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SPECIAL OFFER:—To introduce our famous brands of Perfectos and Panetellas, we will give a Sargent Patent Cigar Chest, Pocket Case or Traveler's Cigar Case with your first order for Cigars.

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Prepaid anywhere in U. S.

The Traveler's Cigar Case is a necessity. Fits any grip. Prevents breaking and drying. Patent moistener keeps 24 cigars in perfect condition. Made of pressed aluminum, morocco leather covered.

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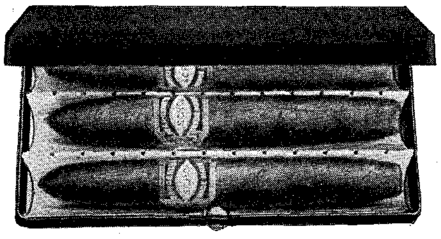
Not prepaid.

100 Perfectos or Panetellas including Mission Chest $7.00

Express prepaid to Mississippi River, West add 80c. If you prefer Mahogany finish add $2.00, Circassian Walnut $3.00



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This is the Season's novelty. Only pocket device keeping cigars in same condition as your chest. Morocco covered. Weight 1¾ oz., holds 3 cigars.
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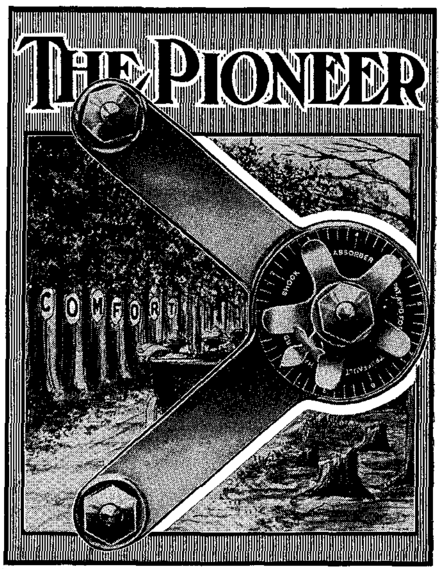
stream and held the boat at a point in the darkness from which he could watch our maneuvers without being seen. Like some great black waterbird the craft came sweeping on, and just as it touched, the enemy poured out of the long grass and came leaping and yelling across the beach. Literally pitching Harris and the wounded policeman in, we got aboard, Undele, one of the white men, and myself covering the retreat. The last minute of it was hand in hand in desperate fashion, but we got away from shore, and tho the maddened wretches followed us until they were up to their armpits in water, we were soon out of range and on our way down river.

SUPERSTITIONS IN COAL-MINES

SUPERSTITIONS have good breeding-ground in the thick darkness, silence, and solitude of the under-world, and in the race-complexity of the workers of the coal-mines are found reasons for the many varieties of spooks and ghosts. Mr. Joseph Husband, in the current *Atlantic Monthly*, instances some characteristic superstitions in a mine in central Illinois:

> One night when Carlson, the general manager, was sitting in his office, there was a knock at the door, and two loaders, from the Hartz Mountains, came into the room, talking excitedly, with Little Dick, the interpreter. Their story was disconnected, but Carlson gathered the main facts. They had been working in the northwest corner of the mine, in an older part of the workings, and on their way out that afternoon, as they were passing an abandoned room, they had noticed several lights far up at its heading. Knowing that the room was no longer being worked, and curious as to who should be there, they had walked up quietly toward the lights. Here their story became more confused. There were two men, they insisted—and they were certain that they were dwarfs. They had noticed them carefully, and described them as little men, with great picks, who were digging or burying something in the clay floor at the foot of one of the props. A sudden terror had seized them, and they had not delayed to make further investigation; but on the way out they had talked together and had decided that these two strange creatures had been burying some treasure: "a pot of gold," one of them argued.
>
> Carlson was interested. The questions and answers grew more definite and more startling. The two men whom they had seen were certainly hump-backed. They were wielding enormous picks, and one of the loaders believed that he had seen them put something into the hole. Then came their request that they might be allowed to go back that night into the mine, and with their own tools go to this abandoned room and dig for the buried treasure. It was against precedent to allow any but the night-shift into the mine, but superstitions are demoralizing, and the best remedy seemed to be to allow them to prove themselves mistaken. An hour later they were lowered on the hoist; and all that night, alone in the silence of the mine, they dug steadily in the heading of the abandoned room, but no treasure was discovered. All the next night they dug, and it was not until seven nights' labor had turned over a foot and a half of the



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Makes all roads smooth roads and saves a car from the racking of jolt, jar and vibration. Comfort and economy both commend its use.

There's a comfortable way to motor. It's the Truffault-Hartford way. Let us tell you how easily *your* car can be equipped and what an improvement will be wrought in it.

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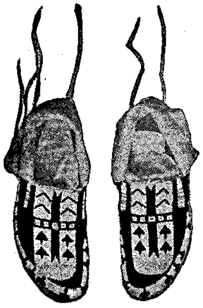

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J. C. M. KRUMTUM
Comanche Oklahoma

hard clay of the entire heading that they abandoned their search.

It is the custom of the men, when they leave the mine at the close of the shift, to hide their tools; and the imaginations of the loaders, worked upon by eight hours of solitary work, had doubtless seen in the forms of two of their companions who were hiding their shovels the traditional gnomes of their own Hartz Mountains.

In another part of the mine another superstition was given birth that led to a more unfortunate result. This time it happened among the Croatians, and, unfortunately, the story was told throughout the boarding-houses before the bosses learned of it, and one morning a great section of the mine was abandoned by the men. Up in the headings of one of the entries—so the story went—lived the ghost of a white mule. As the men worked with the coal before them, the black emptiness of the tunnel behind, this fantom mule would materialize silently from the wall of the entry, and, with the most diabolical expression upon its face, creep quietly down behind its intended victim, who—all unconscious of its presence—would be occupied in loading his car. If the man turned, and for even a fraction of a second his eyes rested upon the fantom, the shape would suddenly disappear; but if he were less fortunate and that unconscious feeling of a presence behind him did not compel him to turn his eyes, the fantom mule would sink his material teeth deep into the miner's shoulder and death would follow. It was fortunate, indeed, that the only two men who had been visited by this unpleasant apparition had turned and observed him.

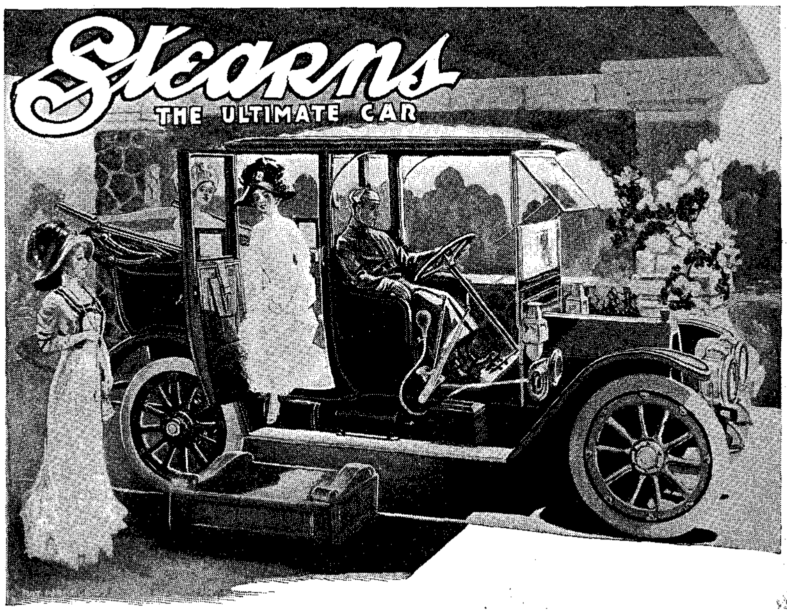
Perhaps it had been the sudden white glare cast from the headlight of a locomotive far down the entry, or perhaps it had been entirely the imagination, but, at all events, a man had come from his work early one afternoon inspired with this strange vision, and the next day another man also had seen it. The story was noised around, and two days later the men stuck firmly to their determination that they would not enter that part of the mine. Fortunately for the superintendent, a crowd of Bulgarians had just arrived from East St. Louis seeking employment.

The Croatians were sent into another part of the mine to work, a mile from the haunted entries, where there were no unpleasant ghosts of white mules to disturb their labors; and so long as the mine remained in operation there is no further record of the unpleasant ramblings of this fantastical animal; at least, none of the Bulgarians ever saw it.

With the mule came the ghost of a little white dog; but for some curious reason, altho the dog was reported by many to have run out from abandoned rooms and barked at the men as they stumbled up the entry, but little attention was paid to it, and it seemed to possess no particularly disturbing influence.

Our Great Adviser.—"I suppose your wife still writes to *The Woman's Home Journal* for advice on different questions that come up in the management of your home?" asks the man with the stringy white whiskers.

"No, sir," replies the man with the diffident eyebrows. "She writes to Colonel Roosevelt now."—*Judge.*



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No more attractive closed car has ever been offered than the 15-30 H. P. Stearns Landaulet. Trimmed in whipcord, broadcloth or goatskin with finishings to match and seating five comfortably inside, a perfect car for all seasons is presented.

This type of car is ideal for all social uses, its remarkably easy-riding qualities making it an admirable town car. The chassis is exceptionally well designed for the exigencies of city service, the drop frame permitting low hung doors with consequent ease of entrance and egress.

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We have issued a booklet—"The Day in Town"—describing our closed cars, and will send it to any address upon request.

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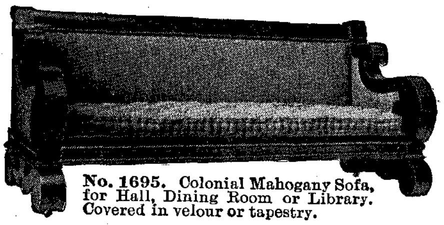

No. 1695. Colonial Mahogany Sofa, for Hall, Dining Room or Library. Covered in velour or tapestry.

An Error Corrected

Because Karpen Upholstered Furniture is the only kind that bears the maker's trade-mark and guaranty, many people have the impression that Karpen Upholstered Furniture is costly. *Karpen Upholstered Furniture costs no more than the commonplace kind, as can be seen from the free Karpen Furniture Style Book.*

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Today, if you buy Karpen Upholstered Furniture, you get the utmost in style, beauty and comfort; you get guaranteed furniture that insures *generations of service*. Yet this perfect upholstered furniture costs you no more than the nameless, commonplace kind.

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Our magnificent furniture style book, as large as the Ladies' Home Journal, can be had free. It offers the solution to the home furnishing problem. It shows the many original Karpen designs, adapted to any room; natural colored pictures of select woods and leathers; more than 500 reproductions of Karpen pieces. It completely covers everything in upholstered seating furniture. Together with the book, we will give you a special introductory price through your dealer on genuine Karpen Upholstered Furniture. (73)

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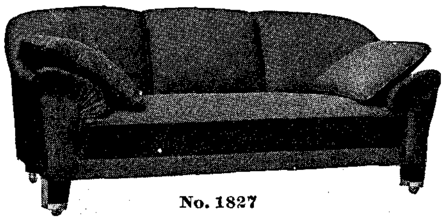

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THE SPICE OF LIFE

How It Felt.—An Irishman at a fair got poked in the eye with a stick and took proceedings against the offender.

Said the magistrate: "Come, now, you don't really believe he meant to put your eye out?"

"Faith, you're right, this time," said Pat, "for I believe he tried to put it farther in."—*Tit-Bits.*

A Scarecrow.—MISS BRUSH—"I suppose you don't mind my being in your field, Mr. Gobel."

FARMER GOBEL (heartily)—"The longer you stay, the better, Miss. Fact is, the birds 'ave been very troublesome this season."—*London Tatler.*

A Gleam of Hope.—ARTIST (to Burglar)—"Er—by the way—if you should manage to dispose of them, would you mind sending me your customer's address?"—*Life.*

Meat Famine.—"What has become of your zoological garden?"

"Well, we thought meat was too valuable to have it loafing around in cages to look at."—*Meggendorfer Blaetter.*

His Last Resort.—CREDITOR—"Is your master at home?"

SERVANT—"Yes, please walk in."

CREDITOR—"Thank heaven, I shall see some money at last."

SERVANT—"Don't make that mistake. If he had any money, he wouldn't be at home."—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

The Wherefore.—"Your daughter practises on the piano faithfully, I notice. Now mine hates it."

"Mine does too. But she'd rather practise all day than help with the housework."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

At the Door.—"Yes, my mind is made up. To-night I shall ask her to be my wife. B-b-by Jove, I h-hope she's out!"—*Woman's Home Companion.*

Positive Knowledge.—ENGLISHMAN—"Have you any *Dreadnoughts* in America?"

YANKEE—"Surely. I married one."—*Town Topics.*

A Hero.—KICKER—"My great-grandfather carried that drum all through the Revolution."

SNICKER—"And whenever he sighted the enemy he beat it, I suppose."—*Brooklyn Life.*

A Sweet Tooth.—FIRST CLUBMAN—"What have you lost, sir? Can I help you?"

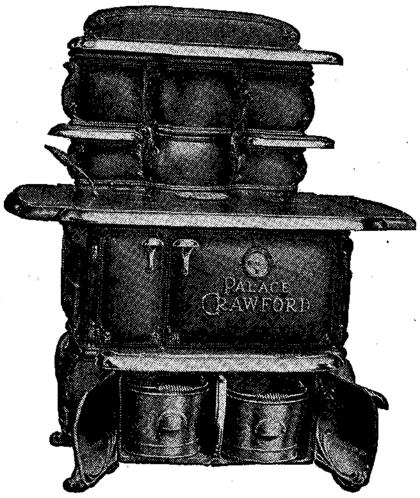
SECOND CLUBMAN—"I've lost some toffee."

FIRST CLUBMAN—"Toffee! What rot!"

SECOND CLUBMAN—"Yes, but my teeth are in it."—*London Tatler.*

Your Future.—Eat, drink, and be merry to-day, for to-morrow you may diet.—*The Chapparal.*

Meaning Who?—"Some men," said Uncle Eben, has a way of tellin' you to be good dat soun's like dey thought dey was improvin' on de Ten Commandments."—*Washington Star.*



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The **Single Damper** (patented). Regulates both fire and oven, by one motion—push the knob to "Kindle" "Bake" or "Check"—*the range does the rest.*

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The **Ash Hod** in the base (patented) catches *all* of the ashes and makes their removal easy and cleanly. The Coal Hod is beside it, out of the way.

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Send for Illustrated Booklet. If Crawfords are not sold in your town, we will tell you how to get one.

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On a Bear Market.—"Did Mrs. Brown take her husband's failure in the right spirit?"

"Oh, yes. Just as soon as she knew he was going to fail she went out and bought her entire winter outfit."—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

A Skeptic.—Blobbs—"I'm afraid it's going to rain to-day."

Slobbs—"Oh, I think not. I just saw the weather man going down the street with an umbrella."—*Philadelphia Record.*

Future Gains for Present Needs.—"I shouldn't mind having my contributions paid for on publication, were it not——"

"What?"

"That my meals have to be paid for on acceptance."—*Lippincott's.*

Unreasonable.—Hewitt—"Does the climate agree with your wife?"

Jewett—"That's more than I'd expect of any climate."—*The Smart Set.*

An Idea!—Baron (to creditors)—"I see no hopes of being able to pay what I owe you. Why not organize a suicide club?"—*Meggendorfer Blaetter.*

Modest Pride.—"How ridiculous the doctor's wife is! She is always fussing with her little flower-pots and talking about botany, while, bless my soul, I have more flowers on my hat than she has in her whole conservatory."—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

The Reason Why.—Young Bride—"I didn't accept Harry the first time he proposed."

Miss Ryval.—"No, dear, you weren't there."—*Boston Transcript.*

Stung.—A good story went through Germany about a *Schusterbub*, or cobbler's boy, who waited outside the palace to see the Emperor come forth for his afternoon airing. Finding the delay tedious, he suddenly exclaimed: "The booby isn't coming! I shall go." A policeman at once caught him by the collar, and shouted, "Whom do you mean by 'the booby,' sirrah?" "Why, my friend Michel!" whined the boy. "He was to have met me here, but he hasn't come." The policeman, of course, accepted the explanation, and let him go, whereupon the boy retreated twenty paces, struck a derisive attitude, and yelled, "And whom did *you* mean by 'the booby'?"—*The Christian Register.*

His Whim.—English Waiter—"Which side of the table do you wish to sit on, sir?"

American Guest—"I prefer to sit on a chair."—*Tit-Bits.*

The Modern Way.—"I want to be a pirate when I grow up, Uncle Bob."

"Well, I understand there's money in it. What do you want to pirate, books or plays?"—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

A Fine Point.—"Tell me," said the newly-rich lady, as they were discussing points of pronunciation, "do you say 'the Rhine' or 'the Rhone'? I hear it both ways."—*The Christian Register.*

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DEMANDS THE ATTENTION OF EVERY MAN

Just the kind of underwear for the man who is looking for Quality at popular prices.

It is permanently elastic, fits perfectly and holds its shape indefinitely.

Made in cotton, wool and worsted. The superiority of the fabric in our "SPRING NEEDLE RIBBED UNDERWEAR" suggests garments of much higher price, and the fit and finish confirm the "Wright's" reputation in the underwear field. Union suits and two-piece garments.

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Free Booklet, "Dressing for Health," explains the famous loop. Write for it today.

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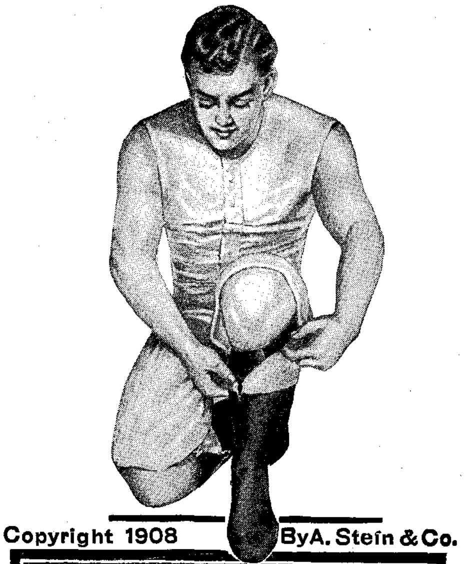

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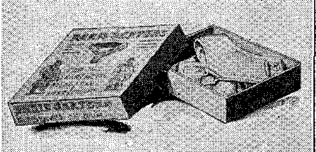
PARIS GARTERS
TRADE MARK REGISTERED
NO METAL can touch you

TO BE SURE OF SATISFACTION always get this box and



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A. STEIN & Co. Makers
Congress St. and Center Ave. Chicago

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My globes and shades improve every electric light. They add to the beauty of the room. Made in nearly three thousand styles, in eight different kinds of glass, in silk, satin and velvet finishes.

My "Pearl Glass" lamp-chimneys give more light than common ones, because draft, shape and proportions are right.

Heat won't break them.

Write for my Index and find out which one to get for any burner ever made.

MACBETH

Macbeth-Evans Glass Co. Pittsburgh

Bewildered.—MRS. NEWLYWED—"Before we were married you said that my slightest wish should be your law."

MR. NEWLYWED—"Exactly, my love, but you have so many vigorous and well-developed wishes that I am as yet unable to decide as to which is the slightest."—*Tit-Bits.*

Poor Papa.—"And what did papa say when you asked him for my hand?"

"I'd gladly tell you, but I'm afraid you'd never respect his opinion any more."—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

Just Dissolved.—"So you broke your engagement with Miss Spensive?"

"No, I didn't break it."

"Oh, she broke it?"

"No, she didn't break it."

"But it is broken?"

"Yes, she told me what her clothing cost and I told her what my income was, then our engagement sagged in the middle and gently dissolved."—*Houston Post.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

November 11.—Count Leo Tolstoy leaves his home, Yasnaya Polyana, in Russia.

Fifty-one lives are lost in fishing-vessels wrecked by storms in the English Channel.

November 11.—The Seine overflows its banks, doing much damage in Paris.

November 13.—The French aviator Legagneux makes an aeroplane flight with a passenger from Paris to Brussels in 3 hours and 16 minutes.

November 14.—Count Tolstoy is seriously ill at Astapova, eighty miles from his home.

Prince Victor Napoleon, claimant to the French Imperial throne, marries the Princess Clementine, daughter of the late King Leopold of Belgium, at Moncalieri, Italy.

November 17.—The British House of Lords adopts Lord Rosebery's resolutions modifying the present principle of membership.

In his speech opening the Canadian Parliament, Earl Grey expresses hope for reciprocity with the United States.

Domestic

November 11.—Senator Root and Dr. James B. Angell speak at the dedication of the John Hay Memorial Library, at Brown University, Providence, R. I.

According to a report by the Treasury Department, at Washington, there is more than $4,000,000,000 on deposit in the savings-banks of the country, an increase of $357,000,000 over last year.

The Federal Court at Pittsburg fines the Imperial Window Glass Company for violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law; it is reported *that the company will recoup itself by lowering* wages.

November 12.—Governor Carroll, of Iowa, appoints Lafayette Young, editor of the Des Moines *Capital*, as United States Senator, to succeed the late Jonathan P. Dolliver.

The express strike in New York is ended by a compromise.

Rudolph Monk, football captain at the University of West Virginia, dies of injuries received in a football game with Bethany College.

November 13.—Ex-Forester Gifford Pinchot makes public a letter to President Taft protesting against the Cunningham Coal Claims in Alaska, and asking to be heard before final action is taken.

United States Senator A. S. Clay, of Georgia, dies at his home in Atlanta.

November 14.—John La Farge, the artist, dies in the Butler Hospital, Providence, R. I.

President Taft arrives at Panama.

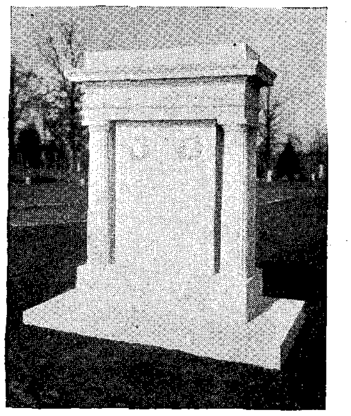
Eugene B. Ely flies in an aeroplane from the cruiser *Birmingham* five miles to land in about five minutes near Fortress Monroe, Va.

November 15.—The monitor *Puritan* is badly damaged at Hampton Roads by an experiment to test the effect of an unconfined explosion of nitroglycerin-gelatine.

In his second trial for the murder of ex-Senator Carmack, Robin J. Cooper is acquitted at Nashville, Tenn.

The Oklahoma Supreme Court decides the State capital fight in favor of Guthrie.

Dr. Edgar F. Smith is chosen to succeed Dr. Charles C. Harrison as provost of the University of Pennsylvania.



Erected in Spring Hill Cemetery, Lynchburg, Va.

Memorial Satisfaction

GIVE the purchasing of a memorial the careful consideration it merits. One that is not entirely satisfactory, either in the development of the design or that is ill advised for its location, must ever be a regret and annoyance to you.

Should you feel inclined to give us the opportunity, are sure we could offer you abundant evidence of our ability and facilities for designing and executing work of the choicest—be the subject large or small. Send for Booklet.

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WILL HEAT ANY ORDINARY ROOM IN ZERO WEATHER AT ALMOST NO COST

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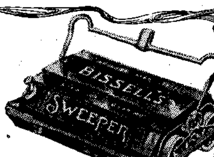

A Christmas Gift That Always Pleases

Even though a woman has one carpet sweeper, she will thoroughly appreciate one of

BISSELL'S
Latest Improved "Cyco" BALL-BEARING Sweepers

for she can then take her old one upstairs where the work is lighter and less exacting, and keep the new "Bissell" for the more particular work below. Then, too, there is a sweeper always handy when wanted.

Bissell Sweepers are beautiful in finish, thorough in use, moderate in price, and a daily reminder of the giver for ten years or more. They cost from 2.75 to 5.75, and are sold by dealers everywhere. Booklet mailed on request.

A Christmas Souvenir for *You*

Buy of your dealer between now and January 1st send us the purchase slip WITHIN ONE WEEK FROM DATE OF PURCHASE, and we will send you a fine quality black leather card case with no printing on it.

Address Dept. 38 A
Bissell Carpet Sweeper Co.
Grand Rapids, Mich.

(Largest and only Exclusive Carpet Sweeper Makers in the World.) (15)

November 16.—President Taft inspects the Culebra Cut and dines with the President of Panama.

Slightly lower prices are quoted on a number of meat products.

The World's Christian Citizenship Conference opens its sessions in Philadelphia.

Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens is reelected president of the National Women's Christian Temperance Union in convention at Baltimore.

November 17.—Ralph Johnstone, holder of the world's aviation record for altitude, is killed by the fall of his aeroplane at Denver.

Governor Brown of Georgia appoints ex-Governor Terrell to the United States Senate to fill out the term of the late Senator Clay.

President Taft, after inspecting the Panama Canal workings, leaves Colon on the cruiser *Tennessee* for Guantanamo, Cuba.

RECENT CENSUS RETURNS.

	POPULATION.		Per cent. Increase.
	1910.	1900.	
Adams, Mass	13,026	11,134	14.5
Alabama	2,138,093	1,828,697	16.9
Alameda, Calif.	23,383	16,464	42.0
Attleboro, Mass	16,215	11,335	43.0
Augusta, Ga.	37,826	39,441	−4.1
Berkeley, Calif.	40,434	13,214	206.0
Beverly, Mass.	18,650	13,884	34.3
Brookline, Mass.	27,792	19,935	34.3
Clinton, Mass	13,075	13,667	−4.3
El Paso, Tex.	39,279	15,906	146.9
Fort Dodge, Ia.	15,543	12,162	27.8
Framingham, Mass.	12,948	11,302	14.5
Gardner, Mass.	14,699	10,813	35.9
Gloucester, Mass.	24,398	26,121	−6.5
Great Falls, Mont.	13,948	14,930	6.5
Greenfield, Mass.	10,427	7,927	31.5
Huntington, W. Va.	31,161	11,923	161.4
Indiana	2,700,876	2,516,462	7.3
Iowa	2,224,771	2,231,853	−0.3
Leominster, Mass.	17,580	12,392	41.8
Los Angeles, Calif.	319,198	102,479	211.5
Maine	742,371	694,466	6.9
Marlborough, Mass.	14,579	13,609	7.1
Methuen, Mass.	11,448	7,512	52.3
Milford, Mass.	13,055	11,376	14.7
Newburyport, Mass.	14,949	14,478	3.2
New Hampshire	430,572	411,588	4.6
North Adams, Mass.	22,019	24,200	−9.0
Northampton, Mass.	19,431	18,643	4.2
Oakland, Calif.	150,174	66,960	124.3
Peabody, Mass	15,721	11,523	36.4
Plymouth, Mass	12,141	9,592	26.5
Quincy, Mass.	32,642	23,899	36.5
Salt Lake City, Utah	92,777	53,531	73.3
San Francisco, Calif.	416,912	342,782	21.6
Southbridge, Mass.	12,592	10,025	25.6
Springfield, O	46,921	38,253	22.7
Trenton, N. J.	96,815	73,307	32.1
Webster, Mass.	11,509	8,804	30.7
Westfield, Mass.	16,044	12,310	30.3
Weymouth, Mass	12,895	11,324	13.8
Youngstown, O.	79,066	44,885	76.2

"Standard" GUARANTEED PLUMBING FIXTURES

THE desirability of any home-improvement is determined not more by convenience and comfort than by *sanitary worth*. For this reason, "Standard" Guaranteed Plumbing Fixtures are a necessary feature of the modern home. Their certainty of service—the elimination of all doubt as to their period of efficiency—is an additional and exclusive advantage gained by their installation.

All Genuine "Standard" fixtures for bathroom, laundry and kitchen are identified by the Green and Gold Label with one exception. There are two classes of our Guaranteed Baths, the Green and Gold Label Bath and the Red and Black Label Bath. The Green and Gold Label Bath is triple enameled. It is guaranteed for five years. The Red and Black Label Bath is double enameled. It is guaranteed for two years. If you would avoid dissatisfaction and expense install a guaranteed fixture. Guard against substitutes trading on our name and reputation. They must have the "Standard" guarantee label to be of our make. All fixtures purporting to be "Standard" are spurious *unless they bear our guaranteed label.*

Send for your copy of our beautiful new book "Modern Bathrooms." It will prove of invaluable assistance in the planning of your bathroom, kitchen or laundry. Many model rooms are illustrated costing from $78 to $600. This valuable book is sent for 6c postage.

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Royal Rest Chairs

THE PUSH BUTTON KIND"

There's the Push Button
Foot Rest Slides Back Out of Sight

Thousands of Tired People

in Royal Rest Chairs—*adjustable to twenty different comfortable positions*—push the button and rest every day. Do not endure ordinary chairs when practically the same price buys you a Royal Rest Chair, with or without removable cushions, footrest and **concealed magazine basket—exclusive feature.**

Made in oak or mahogany, and finished in any style to match your furniture. 750 styles, prices $12 to $100.

Ask your dealer for the Royal Rest Chair—accept no imitation.

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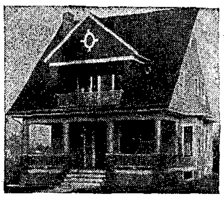
At Last—A Plan Book

That keeps cost of new homes within the original estimates


7-Room House, $2,614. Exclusive of Plumbing and Heating Plant.

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Doubtless you have consulted architects or have sent for some of the many Plan Books that are advertised for sale. **Have you ever tried to put up a house at the price stated in these books?**

If so, you have learned how disastrous it is to depend on the theoretical figures given by most architects.

This is why the Gordon-Van Tine Plan Book wins out. Every house illustrated in it has been actually built at the figures stated. We have seen these houses go up and we have furnished all the material used. We know that they are **practical.** You will agree that they are attractive and up to date.

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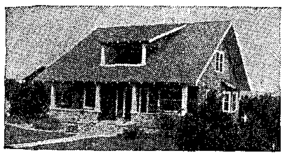
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9-Room Stucco House, $3,765. Exclusive of Plumbing and Heating Plant.

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Your
Investments

THE problem to be solved in making an investment is how to obtain a fair return on money without jeopardizing its safety. Marketability and diversification also are factors to be considered. Experience teaches that it is a good plan to distribute money among different classes of investment, rather than to place it all in any one form of security.

For example, if you were to invest your first thousand dollars in a high-grade railroad bond, the second thousand in a *high-grade public utility bond and the third* thousand in a preferred stock of high standard, your money would be well spread out in the field of conservative investment. As time went on, or if your immediate financial means permitted, you could still further diversify your holdings, or increase proportionately your interest in the three types of investment suggested.

Our special circular describes a carefully selected list of

Railroad Bonds
Equipment Bonds
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Preferred Stocks of High Standard

If you have money to invest—no matter how large or small may be the amount—and feel the need of prudent advice, we shall be glad to give you the benefit of our experience in the investment banking business.

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THE BEST RAZOR BLADE
Guaranteed for 50 Years

Absolutely the finest razor blade in the world. Every blade *individually made.* Every blade a master cutler's individual piece of workmanship. The cost of this magnificent razor is all in the blade; no fancy handle. The cutting edge has the marvellous keenness and lasting quality of the lost art of Damascus. It is simply impossible to produce a finer razor, because the highest known workmanship is in this blade. The Keene Special is the climax of perfection. It slides through the wiriest, hardest toughest beard as easy as a common razor cuts butter. It does this every day, year after year. Wouldn't you like to shave with a razor blade like this? Order it and if you are not entirely satisfied for any reason whatever, return the razor and we will return your money to you.

Price $3.00

Send to-day for the razor or if you prefer send for our catalog of Rodger's Cutlery.

This razor is the masterpiece of Joseph Rodgers & Sons, Sheffield, England.
KEENE BROS. 112 Clark St., Dept. 4038, Chicago, Ill.

INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

LOWER COMMODITY PRICES

BRADSTREET'S reported for November 1 a drop in commodity prices, altho the anticipations for some time entertained were "being realized rather slowly." Undercurrents at work for a few months had "made for a certain degree of decline as regards a multiplicity of articles, decreases being more numerous in individual cases than increases. Prices as a rule displayed "a noteworthy disposition to resist wide recessions." On November 1, 33 commodities were lower than on October 1, 19 were higher, and 54 remained stationary.

The index number under these conditions had fallen to 8.8753. The decline reflected by the October index number had continued, prices collectively showing a loss within the month ending November 1. The index number for November 1 is practically one per cent. lower than the number for the same date last year. The writer continues:

"This development affords something of an innovation, for every one of the preceding months overtopped its comparative relative in the previous year. But contrast with November 1, 1908, indicates a gain of 10 per cent. in favor of the most recent index number, tho this in turn mirrors forth an advance of only 1.4 per cent. over November 1, 1907, and a similar ratio measures the rise over the corresponding date in 1906. Comparison of the present figures with those of November 1, 1905, brings out an increase of 8.1 per cent., while the advance over the like date in 1904 amounts to 10.9 per cent., and the rise over November 1, 1903, reaches 12.7 per cent. As compared with November 1 ten years ago there is an increase of 15.7 per cent., and contrast with the lowest prices on record, those of July 1, 1896, shows a gain of 55.6 per cent. Since the high record was touched on January 1 of this year the index number has receded 3.8 per cent."

A table is printed by *Bradstreet's* showing its index number for a series of years beginning January 1, 1892, "the important swings being set out in full-faced type":

1892
Jan. 1..8.1382
April 1..7.9776
July 1..7.3829
Oct. 1..7.6089
1893
Jan. 1..7.8317
April 1..7.8395
July 1..7.2869
Oct. 1..7.1717
1894
Jan. 1..6.9391
April 1..6.6660
July 1..6.5770
Oct. 1..6.5566
1895
Jan. 1..6.8220
April 1..5.9722
July 1..6.4204
Oct. 1..6.5241
1896
Jan. 1..6.3076
April 1..5.8691
July 1..5.7019
Oct. 1..5.7712
1897
Jan. 1..6.1164
April 1..6.0460
July 1..5.8537
Oct. 1..6.4477
1898
Jan. 1..6.5784
April 1..6.4286
July 1..6.5820
Oct. 1..6.6962
1899
Jan. 1..6.8020
Feb. 1..6.8903
Mar. 1..6.9639
April 1..6.8786
May 1..6.8896
June 1..6.9973
July 1..7.0918
1899
Aug. 1..7.2138
Sept. 1..7.4584
Oct. 1..7.6396
Nov. 1..7.7173
Dec. 1..7.9783
1900
Jan. 1..8.0171
Feb. 1..8.2307
Mar. 1..8.2223
April 1..8.1275
May 1..7.9944
June 1..7.8088
July 1..7.7215
Aug. 1..7.7313
Sept. 1..7.6581
Oct. 1..7.7507
Nov. 1..7.6474
Dec. 1..7.6980
1901
Jan. 1..7.5673
Feb. 1..7.5678
1901
Mar. 1..7.5535
April 1..7.5263
May 1..7.4308
June 1..7.4181
July 1..7.5151
Aug. 1..7.5857
Sept. 1..7.6051
Oct. 1..7.7276
Nov. 1..7.6706
Dec. 1..7.7275
1902
Jan. 1..7.6604
Feb. 1..7.6884
Mar. 1..7.7632
April 1..7.7838
May 1..7.8828
June 1..7.8695
July 1..7.8380
Aug. 1..7.8754
Sept. 1..7.9271
Oct. 1..7.9924
Nov. 1..8.0894
Dec. 1..8.1413
1903
Jan. 1..8.0789
Feb. 1..8.0824
Mar. 1..8.1300
April 1..8.1247
May 1..7.9567
June 1..7.8751
July 1..7.8706
Aug. 1..7.7473
Sept. 1..7.7583
Oct. 1..7.9083
Nov. 1..7.8671
Dec. 1..7.8383
1904
Jan. 1..7.9885
Feb. 1..8.0973
Mar. 1..8.0882
April 1..7.9690
May 1..7.9352
1904
June 1..7.7877
July 1..7.6318
Aug. 1..7.7623
Sept. 1..7.7845
Oct. 1..7.9213
Nov. 1..8.0015
Dec. 1..8.0579
1905
Jan. 1..8.0827
Feb. 1..8.0805
Mar. 1..8.0979
April 1..7.9996
May 1..7.9700
June 1..7.9070
July 1..7.9160
Aug. 1..8.1111
Sept. 1..8.2795
Oct. 1..8.2298
Nov. 1..8.2097
Dec. 1..8.3014
1906
Jan. 1..8.3289
Feb. 1..8.2415
Mar. 1..8.2321
April 1..8.2987
May 1..8.3054
June 1..8.3203
July 1..8.2835
Aug. 1..8.3376
Sept. 1..8.4528
Oct. 1..8.5580
Nov. 1..8.7509
Dec. 1..8.9023
1907
Jan. 1..8.9172
Feb. 1..8.9953
Mar. 1..9.1293
April 1..8.9640
May 1..8.9356
June 1..9.9901
July 1..9.0409
Aug. 1..8.9304
Sept. 1..8.8297
Oct. 1..8.8506
Nov. 1..8.7468
Dec. 1..8.5246
1908
Jan. 1..8.2949
Feb. 1..8.1289
Mar. 1..7.9862
April 1..8.0650
May 1..7.9629
June 1..7.7227
July 1..7.8224
Aug. 1..7.9328
Sept. 1..7.9051
Oct. 1..8.0139
Nov. 1..8.0674
Dec. 1..8.2133
1909
Jan. 1..8.2631
Feb. 1..8.3022
Mar. 1..8.2167
1909
April 1..8.3157
May 1..8.3016
June 1..8.3960
July 1..8.4573
Aug. 1..8.5039
Sept. 1..8.5906
Oct. 1..8.7478
Nov. 1..8.9635
Dec. 1..9.1262
1910
Jan. 1..9.2310
Feb. 1..9.0730
Mar. 1..9.1113
April 1..9.1996
May 1..9.0385
June 1..8.9105
July 1..8.9246
Aug. 1..8.8222
Sept. 1..8.9519
Oct. 1..8.9267
Nov. 1..8.8753

Another table specifies the groups that made up the index number in July, 1896, and those for more recent dates:

	July 1, 1896	*Jan.* 1 1910	*Nov.* 1, 1909	Nov. 1, 1910
Breadstuffs	0.0524	0.1050	0.1011	0.0880
Live stock	.1855	.4010	.3965	.3995
Provisions	1.3619	2.3577	2.2600	2.3111
Fruits	.1210	.1695	.1763	.2267
Hides & leather ..	.8250	1.2850	1.2750	1.0850
Textiles	1.5799	2.7333	2.6485	2.5820
Metals	.3757	.6208	.5791	.6306
Coal and coke	.0048	.0069	.0071	.0063
Oils	.2082	.3728	.3824	.4373
Naval stores	.0402	.0938	.0947	.1284
Bldg. materials ...	.0716	.0827	.0805	.0889
Chem. & drugs....	.6607	.5958	.6058	.5830
Miscellaneous	.2150	.4067	.3485	.3085
Total..........	5.7019	9.2310	8.9635	8.8753

Commenting on these figures the writer says:

"It will be seen that seven of thirteen groups were lower on November 1 than they were on October 1, while four moved up, and two, building-materials and the group comprizing coal and coke, remained stationary. To particularize, breadstuffs declined largely because of profit-taking in wheat and because of practical assurances of big crops of corn and oats. Live stock receded owing to heavy receipts of cattle and sheep, the movement of the latter being of very large proportions. Fruits also went off. Hides and leather dropt on a general scale-down. Oils fell on account of weakness in cotton-seed oil and lower prices for refined petroleum. Chemicals and drugs declined owing to a slight change in borax. The most noteworthy recession occurred in the miscellaneous group, a big decrease in the price of tobacco on selling by the Burley Tobacco Pool having made for the large loss noted in that aggregation of prices. In fact, without the reduction in the price of tobacco the total of the index number would have shown but slight change. Provisions advanced mainly on relatively big gains in eggs and butter together with increases in codfish and coffee, all of which were more than enough to offset the slight losses that occurred in connection with barreled pork, bacon, hams, lard, cheese, mackerel, sugar, rice, and beans. Textiles rose because of higher prices for raw cotton, jute, flax, and southern cotton sheetings, the remainder of the articles comprizing this group having remained stationary. Metals advanced on higher prices for copper and tin."

Since the above index number was compiled, the daily newspapers have brought word of a marked decline in the prices of meats in Western markets. Beef, pork, lamb, and veal were selling on November 15 for from 2 to 4 cents a pound less. Following is a table compiled by the New York *Times*, showing changes in prices for November 15 as compared with those for November 1:

	Nov. 15	Nov. 1
Porterhouse steak	26	28
Sirloin steak	20	22
Round steak	20	22
Small Delmonico steak	23	25
Flank steak	14	16
Rucks of lamb	20	22
Whole boiled hams	26	28
Leg of mutton	12	14
Loin of pork	18	22
Fancy pork tenderloin	28	32
Leg of lamb	14	16

Another article, printed in the same newspaper on November 17, showed "the reductions per pound which Washington Market dealers had made in the last few weeks":

	Yesterday.	Five Weeks Ago.
Leg of mutton	12	15
Leg of spring lamb	16	20
Hindquarter, lamb	16	22
Hindquarter, mutton	12½	18
Shoulder of veal	16	18 to 20
Veal cutlets	30	32 to 34
Lamb chops	18	22 to 24
Pork	18	22

The cause of these declines is generally declared to be the big crops—especially corn. Western farmers, because of these big crops, have been raising more stock than usual. The New York *Evening Post* comments on the declines as "Democratic luck."

"That the Democrats should ever be lucky seems as antecedently improbable as that Jonah should be a favorite with passengers and crew. Has not the Democratic party been for years synonymous with blundering ill fortune? Is it for nothing that the party symbol has become the donkey?

"Take the matter of the high cost of living. The recent campaign was made largely upon that issue, and the election in many States turned upon it. Republicans sniffed with indignant scorn at the idea that a Democratic victory could have the slightest effect in lowering prices, but what do we see? Here we are only a week away from the election, yet dispatches from various parts of the country report a distinct reduction in the cost of necessaries of life, with promise of further decreases. From the great packing centers of the West we learn that the prices of meat, both wholesale and retail, have fallen markedly.

"Consider also the startling news from the Boston markets. On November 8, that city went overwhelmingly for Foss and against high prices, and on November 14 what do we find? A fall in the prices of beef and poultry of 10 to 15 per cent. Vegetables, too, are down. Butter and eggs are still 'firm,' but that is partly due to the season, and partly, we firmly hold, to the fact that the influence of the Democratic triumph has not yet been fully felt. You can't have everything lower at once, can you? On the clearest principles of the logic which the Republicans have been applying all these years, the Democrats are entitled to say they did it. And they have done it with a swiftness and absoluteness of demonstration such as the Republicans have never been able to exhibit. The latter may say that it is sheer luck, but even that shows how great a change has come over the spirit of the Democratic dream. The country, with Napoleon, does not like unlucky generals, and now it is the Republican generals who are unlucky."

Dr. Wiley of the Department of Agriculture in Washington does not believe there is anything permanent or natural in the declines. They are rather the result of manipulation. "I know what I am talking about," he is reported as saying, "because I have a fine big farm in the richest part of Loudon County, Va., and on it are twenty-five big, fat steers waiting for a fair price to go to market. I can't get over 5 cents a pound for them. Just think of that, will you? Beef is 20 cents a pound in the retail market, but the farmer can get but 5 cents for his. The

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price in Chicago on the hoof is 7 cents and we here ought at least to get that plus the cost of transportation, and yet the local butcher dare not pay it because he would be cut off from his various meat supplies and black-listed and ruined if he did. This reduction of price is made because the packers are after some one. When they have accomplished their purpose they will put prices up again."

THE DECLINE OF CONSOLS

During the past month a further decline took place in consols. The low record for the previous month had been about 80, but the price on November 14 was 78¾. Much discussion of this matter has taken place in financial circles. In London the topic has become one of somewhat sensational reports in the headlines of newspapers. Posters were to be seen in London announcing "another low record in consols." An article in *The Economist* cites as the combined influences which have brought about these low records, "dear money, sales by banks, and rumors of a naval loan." Discussion of this subject has sometimes been scientific in spirit, but quite as often partizan.

The Economist is of opinion that, despite sensationalism and comforting explanations of causes, "the weakness of consols is a serious phenomenon—serious both as a symptom and as a cause." It is a symptom of "the British investor's imprudent desire for high yields and of the government's impolitic neglect of the small capitalist," while as a cause it "indicates perpetual loss to banks, insurance companies, and financial houses of all descriptions." Recent prices have made consols yield more than French *rentes*, "a reflection that is scarcely gratifying to our national pride."

As a mitigating circumstance, *The Economist* points out that the year 1910 has been in general a year of low records for investors. If one were to go through the prices of the best classes of investments, he would find "that many of them stand lower now than at any previous time in their history." While the returns on consols has gone up to 10s. 6d. the yield on India 3 per cents. has risen to 16s. 3d., and on railway debentures to as much as 15s. The writer proceeds to comment:

"The rise in the general rate of interest is by this time a well-worn theme, and its causes are sufficiently well understood. The development of new countries and the absorption of enormous sums of capital, the offer of tempting rates of interest on foreign securities, the rapid growth of foreign share-dealing banks, and above all the widening of trustees' powers, the love of luxury, and the craze for big incomes on small capitals, these are all commonplaces of finance. But commonplaces tho they are, they seem to be very easily overlooked by people who talk about 'the unpopularity of 2½ per cent.' We are told by serious people that the reason why consols have fallen is the fact that their nominal rate of interest is 2½ per cent.; raise the rate to 3 per cent. and they will immediately grow in strength and favor. If so, how came it that the yield on consols was lowest when they were a 2¾-per-cent. security? We have done our best to understand this theory, and, frankly, we have failed. Logically it is absurd, and historically it is inaccurate. We really can not believe that the English investor, more especially the English investor in consols, is so irrational as to take a 3-per-cent. yield on a 3-per-cent. stock and reject 3¼ per cent. on a 2½-per-cent. stock. And, as a matter of fact, '3-per-cent.' securities have suffered worse

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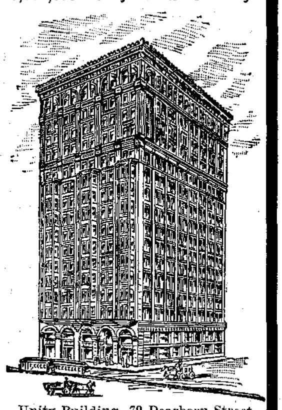

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than 2½-per-cent.; for consols in ten years have fallen proportionately a shorter distance than the 3- and 4-per-cent. debentures of home railways.

"The immediate cause of the last drop is admittedly the city's apprehension of another enormous increase in naval expenditure, and the project of financing it by a naval loan, which has been fostered by Lord Charles Beresford and Mr. Balfour. We trust that the Chancellor of the Exchequer will refuse to consent either to the extravagant demands of a profligate Board of Admiralty or to the suggestion of a loan."

THE ELECTIONS

The opinion of the financial world as to the result of the elections of November 8, is in general reflected favorably in financial newspapers. *The American Banker* treats the result as not surprizing, altho the extent of the overturn "has been more decisive than was looked for, even by the best informed and shrewdest political observers." It accepts the result as a "popular demand for tariff revision." To revise, however, does not mean "to sweep away," but to "amend." After fifty years devoted to building up a high tariff wall to its present altitude, fifteen or twenty years will be needed for the contrary process of "removing one story after another from the lofty edifice." Sections of the country that are most pronounced for revision "advocate conservative methods in carrying out this reform." The outlook, therefore, is "bright for sound and practical legislation," with no occasion for alarm over the result, either in the State or congressional elections.

The Financial Chronicle accepts the result as "another vindication of faith in popular government." The country has received "a convincing and striking illustration" of the soundness of the judgment of the American people. The meaning of the result it finds to be "a nation-wide protest against the revolutionary and noisome doctrines to which certain radical leaders in both parties had in a steadily increasing degree been committing them." These leaders are Colonel Roosevelt, Colonel Bryan, and Mr. Hearst, "and one of the most noteworthy achievements of the election is that the whole three of them have simultaneously been consigned to oblivion by the popular vote." The most dangerous of the three was Colonel Roosevelt, and he has "met with the most disastrous defeat of all."

The Financial World remarks that business men in general "will breathe more freely, now that brass bands and political claptrap are things of the past." Speculators and investors alike may take heart from evidence that there is to be "a slow but sure return of confidence in the future." The writer does not believe, however, "that a big boom in stock is to be thought of," the stock market must be "allowed to maintain itself and seek its own level." Mere manipulation can not restore popular confidence in securities. On the course in the stock market before and after the elections, a writer in *The Evening Post* makes some interesting comment:

"On the stock exchange, the day before Tuesday's voting, steel common shares sold 12½ points above their prices at October's opening. Reading had risen 8⅜ points, Union Pacific 10⅛, St. Paul 4⅝, Amalgamated Copper 6¼. October's routine news had been either of negative character or distinctly unfavorable; therefore Wall Street's assertion, that the action of prices was a 'preelection boom,' was reasonable. Last Monday, the strong drift of expectation was that the outside

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3. Based upon contracts now in hand for a large portion of the power the net earnings of the Company will be more than **four times** the maximum annual requirement for both principal and interest.
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¶ Why not for their sake add the weight of your example to this fast-growing, present-day practice — the giving of practical and enduring gifts of real worth at Christmas time, and consider a gift that will not wear out, depreciate, or go out of style, but will grow more valuable every day until maturity?

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public would show great enthusiasm at a Democratic victory, especially in New York.

"But the stock market did not respond as Wall Street had imagined. Wednesday's market opened here very close to Monday's level, then crumbled rapidly away. Such losses were made, on that day and the next, as 5¼ points in Steel, 5⅛ in Union Pacific, 5⅝ in Reading, and 5½ in St. Paul. Some stocks lost all of their October rise.

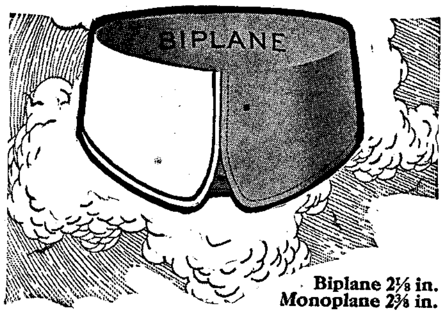
"There were various explanations. The election had been overdiscounted. The prophets had forgotten that the election-week booms of 1908 and 1904 occurred on the basis of 2-per-cent. money and plethoric bank reserves; neither of which exists to-day. There had been too much company in the October rise, and too many 'tips' to sell on Wednesday. Finally, Wall Street had so converged its mind on the 'Roosevelt issue' as to forget the uncertainties involved in a general landslide."

THE OUTLOOK IN THE STOCK MARKET

Following the steady rise in securities during October there occurred immediately after the election a recession. A common explanation was that people had bought stocks before the election in anticipation of a rise in case of Democratic success. The rise having continued up to the day of the election, they then offered their stocks for sale in such quantities as to cause a decline; in other words, the supply became greater than the demand, and prices fell. This result came therefore, in pursuance of a custom long familiar on the Stock Exchange, of selling stocks on good news and thus forcing declines.

Moody's Magazine says of the advance in prices during October, that there was "absolutely no investment-buying, nor was the rise justified by any improvement in business." A bull party had been formed, backed apparently by large banking interests. The greatest rise took place where the short interest was heaviest. For example, in steel common, which, altho the steel industry was in a condition to justify lower prices, was pushed up higher than any other stock. So too of such active and speculative railroad stocks as Union Pacific, St. Paul, Reading, and New York Central, in which a large short interest had accumulated. These were "pushed up to higher figures with great ease and even in the face of adverse elements affecting all of these properties."

The view that was often met with in Wall Street, that conditions had shaped themselves for a permanent tendency toward higher prices, the writer in *Moody's* does not share. He believes that there is little in the situation really to warrant such a view. Events since September 1 have "more than ever emphasized the fact that we have not yet reached the real culmination of the bear market." He goes so far as to assert that we are likely to see average prices of stocks back near the figures of last July, before we can feel that the trend has definitely changed. He does not believe that the political campaign, or its results, will have much to do with the final course of prices, more fundamental causes being operative. These concern chiefly the trade situation of the country. Reaction has not yet gone far enough "to warrant Wall Street in discounting a revival throughout the country." This reaction he believes will reach its culmination in the early part of the new year and the low level of prices will probably be reached about the same time. He doubts the fundamental soundness of the recent revival in the bond market. It was rather "a manipulated movement," just as the stock market activity was manipulated.



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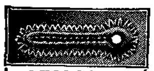

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RAILROAD EARNINGS

Statistics of gross earnings for railroads in October are presented in *The Financial Chronicle* of November 12. Treating these roads as a whole, they show for that month "diminished amounts of gains," while a few separate companies or systems "actually record larger or smaller losses." This condition is regarded by the writer as important "because of the tendency of operating expenses to rise in a marked way," and because further most companies are under the necessity of earning interest or dividends for larger capitalization, due to their having been obliged to make very extensive new capital outlays. *The Chronicle* presents a table of October earnings comprizing 81,491 miles or considerably more than one-third of the railroad mileage of the country. On this mileage there was an increase, as compared with October, 1909, of $1,840,328 or 2.14 per cent. Of the 49 roads contributing returns to this statement, 17 showed decreases, some of these being, however, for small amounts. The slackening of general trade was, of course, accountable for these returns.

AMERICAN SECURITIES IN EUROPE

Edward D. Fisher, in a paper read before the American Bankers' Association at its recent national convention, asserted that American bonds in foreign markets will have a bright future before them when corrective measures against abuses in security issues shall have been adopted. What is urgently needed is greater assurance to prospective bondholders as to the intrinsic value of an investment. *The Financial World* comments on this paper with approval. Graft and scandals generally in the management of our corporations have frightened foreigners away from us. Since the life-insurance corruption was laid bare "only a very few bond issues have been really successful." Because of this prevailing distrust syndicates for years have been unable to get rid of bonds that intrinsically were excellent. Government supervision over bond issues will help us greatly with European investors, where for many years to come we must find markets for securities. Our own country, rich tho it is, will not be able "to absorb all the bonds which will have to be issued for the development of the country." We have not yet reached the condition of England, France, or Germany as an investing people, having too much work to do in building up a vast country. The American, moreover, usually has a business of his own into which to put his money and is not looking for investments in securities. Europeans, as a class, are more accustomed to invest in securities than to undertake enterprises of their own, but of late years they have become extremely cautious as to American issues. The writer cites some recent efforts to sell our bonds abroad. There was one issue which, altho sound and attractive, was turned down by European bankers, and another issue, tho put out by one of the best railroads in the country, succeeded only on "hard and most humiliating terms."

THE TRADE SITUATION

Dun's Review notes as important for its bearing on the future buying power of the country, the official confirmation of the harvesting of "the biggest corn crop on record," this crop being more than 3,000,000,000 bushels. The business outlook for the present remains "doubtful and under conservative control,"

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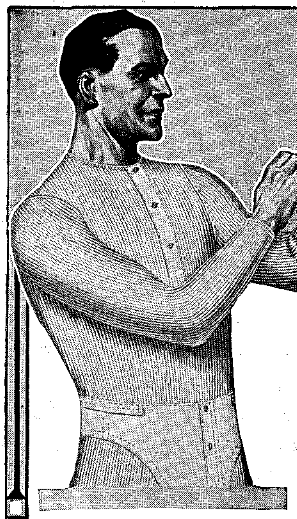

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with the volume of transactions "considerably below full capacity." The financial situation "continues to maintain an ascendency over the commercial." One important uncertainty, however, has been removed by the result of the elections. Physical conditions at the same time make for "continued national prosperity," being, in fact, "nearly all that can be desired." One important cause for hesitation is the fact that the iron and steel trade is waiting for the railroads to make purchases, and the railroads are waiting for the rate question to be settled. The feeling that prevails as to the future is, on the whole, hopeful. Trade in general has become somewhat more favorable than it was, because more seasonable weather has stimulated retail and jobbing transactions.

FAILURES FOR OCTOBER

While reports of trade in the past few months have been at the best only fair, and in places distinctly not good, the October record of failures was found by *Bradstreet's* to be "quite favorable when contrasted even with the very small total for September." The totals of liabilities, as well as the totals of failures, are "encouraging." They make "an especially cheerful showing when contrasted with the same months of 1907 and 1908, when panic stress was severe or recovery therefrom was not greatly advanced." These returns for October "are among the lightest of the present year." Coming, as they do, "after a spring and summer of rather quiet trade," they are "especially favorable."

In October there were only 867 failures with liabilities of $12,237,371, which, in the number of failures, was a decrease of 7.8 per cent. from October a year ago, of 19 per cent. from October, 1908, and of 10.4 per cent. from October, 1907, the year of the panic. As to liabilities, these were 20 per cent. larger this year than last, but they were 29 per cent. smaller than in October, 1908, and represented less than $\frac{1}{14}$ of the loss recorded for October, 1907. *Bradstreet's*, in a table, presents a record of failures with assets and liabilities for October during the past eighteen years as follows:

	Number	*Assets*	*Liabilities*
1910	867	$6,013,319	$12,237,371
1909	941	4,330,764	10,088,535
1908	1,072	6,198,700	17,424,765
1907	968	146,916,180	172,675,890
1906	797	6,842,982	12,224,518
1905	810	6,325,372	12,833,779
1904	841	4,736,190	10,323,006
1903	910	25,176,067	34,499,716
1902	801	4,453,040	8,961,154
1901	895	4,236,040	9,501,634
1900	885	4,125,356	9,620,855
1899	823	2,689,473	6,713,760
1898	1,035	8,431,528	14,809,391
1897	1,011	5,841,877	10,598,730
1896	1,234	9,360,131	16,245,082
1895	1,320	10,051,682	19,093,873
1894	1,146	7,935,646	14,716,881
1893	1,753	36,119,509	54,948,748

In the matter of geographical distribution, the number of failures this year was fewer than last year, except as to the Northwest and far West. The liabilities, however, were larger in the Middle States as well as the West and Northwest. In New York failures were fewer, but liabilities were larger.

TAXATION IN GERMANY

"Few countries," says a writer in *The Economist* (London), "have put up with so much taxation as modern Germany." Besides the indirect taxes, due to what is sometimes called the "scientific tariff" of Germany, there are several kinds of income tax to which the German is subject. A short comparative statement, compiled by *The Economist*, shows the amount of direct taxation, both state and municipal, that is payable by an Englishman in London and a German in Frankfort, on an income of $5,000, of which $2,500 is earned and $2,500 derived from investments. In each case the taxpayer is assumed by the writer to live in a house with a rental value of $500. Following is the result stated in pounds sterling:

LONDON

	£	s	d
Income-tax—			
On £500 earned, at 9d	18	15	0
On £500 unearned, at 1s 2d	29	3	4
	47	18	4
Land tax and house duty	7	2	6
Total of State taxes	55	0	10
Municipal taxes—			
Poor rate, general rate, and water rate	30	0	4
	85	1	2

FRANKFORT-O/M

				£	s	d
Income-tax—						
Last year £30, now				36	0	0
Plus tax on £1,000, capitalized at 4 per cent.=25 years' purchase=£25,000 (last year £12 10s) now				15	0	0
				51	0	0
Municipal taxes—						
125 per cent. of Item 1 of State income-tax (last year 110 per cent.)	£45	0	0			
Water rate, 4 cent. on £100	4	0	0			
Tax on house property	4	0	0			
Inhabited house duty	1	16	0			
Church and poor rates	3	12	0			
Various other rates	1	16	0			
				60	4	0
				111	4	0

The Economist calls attention to the favorable comparison thus made by the British system. Readers are asked to bear in mind further that no distinction is made in Germany between incomes earned and incomes invested. Other facts to be remembered are that in Prussia all incomes from $225 upward must pay a tax, while in some other German states the assessment goes as low as incomes of $100. The tax, moreover, is assessed, not only on the earnings of the father, but on those of the entire family. *The Economist* is of opinion that tariff reformers in Great Britain, once they become familiar with these facts, will not "talk glibly" of British capital being driven to Germany by excessive home taxation.

RAILWAY FARES HERE AND IN EUROPE

Some data bearing on the cost and comfort of passenger travel in this country as compared with Europe have been compiled by an experienced traveler, who gives the results of his observations in *The Official Railway Guide*. They are summarized in *The Financial Chronicle*. Figures are given for every thousand miles actually traversed on European roads, many of which are owned and operated by governments. The territory traversed lies within what approximately is a square of about 600 to 900 miles, an area about equivalent to that part of the United States lying east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio. Sleeping-car fares are eliminated from the comparison, which is restricted to first-class tickets "such as the average passenger buys in either country." Nor are the European *trains de luxe* considered or the commutation rates prevailing near large cities. *The Chronicle* says of the tabular results:

"A tabular presentation is made for each country, made up of eleven routes for each, these routes having about the same range of length and footing up about the same, 2,154 miles in Europe and 2,211 in North America. The average speed is 30.41 miles

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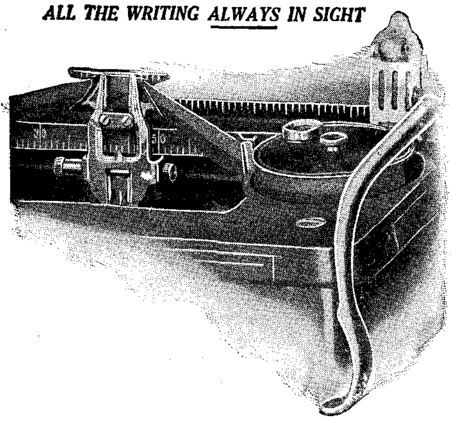

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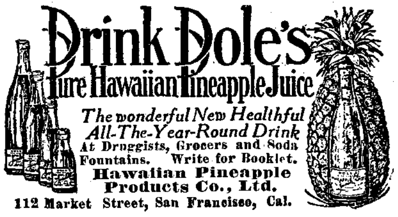

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per hour in Europe and 38.62 in North America; the average fare is $76.55 for the European 2,154 miles, against $50.45 for the 2,211 American miles. This works out at an average of 3.55 cents for the former and 2.28 cents for the latter, but this is only part of the showing. Here 'large' or separately transported baggage is free up to 150 lbs., while in Europe the rule varies from a charge for the entire weight to carrying a small portion free; including, therefore, the baggage charge in Europe and the optional parlor-car here, the total becomes $95.97, or 4.5 cents per mile in Europe, against $60.15, or an average of 2.7 cents per mile in North America.

"Reducing the calculation for America to the distance actually traveled in Europe, and including in each case 168 lbs. baggage, this is the result reached: first-class travel in Europe, 2,154 miles, at a rate of 30.4 miles per hour, cost $95.97, or 4.46 cents per mile; in North America, the same distance, including a reserved seat in parlor car, costs $61.56, or about 2.86 cents per mile. This makes the European cost exceed the North American by over 55 per cent.; or, using another form of statement, the passenger with his baggage would pay $22.25 for carriage of 500 miles, in Europe, in 16 hours and 27 minutes, while in America he could go the same distance in 12 hours and 56 minutes for $14.30, and in a parlor car. Stated in still another form, 'a first-class ticket in Europe may be fairly compared, as to price and accommodations, with a first-class in America, plus a parlor-car seat.'"

As to second- and third-class travel, the writer says that the "latter has no parallel here outside of immigrant trains, and therefore is not considered." This is not strictly true, third-class travel being used to a considerable extent in Europe by the more well-to-do classes, especially in England on special or other fast trains. It is further to be said that first-class travel is not resorted to in Europe by any means exclusively by people in comfortable circumstances. The writer in *The Chronicle* says of second-class travel:

"The second-class involves the same baggage charge as the first-class. Taking 2,154 miles as the unit of comparison, and supposing 168 lbs. baggage to be carried, the result worked out is a cost of $69.26, or 3.21 cents per mile, at a rate of 30.4 miles per hour, in Europe; in North America, a cost of $51.86, or 2.41 cents per mile, at 38.6 miles per hour, in the ordinary car. One who goes with only hand baggage pays something less here than the European second-class and considerably less than the European first-class."

The Chronicle, in its comments, remarks that this comparison incidentally "concurs with other examinations as to the rather poor success of government ownership in Europe as contrasted with results from private ownership in this country." Moreover, if we accept these figures as "correct arithmetically and as fair in respect to the method of comparison, it is a very moderate deduction that Americans have no just ground for complaint of passenger fares."

Wandered.—Bishop X. had officiated in the college chapel; and, tho his discourse was most excellent in itself, it had no obvious connection with the text. At dinner Prof. Y. was asked his opinion of the Bishop's sermon. "Dear old man!" he exclaimed. It was truly apostolic. He took a text and then went everywhere preaching the gospel."—*The Christian Register.*

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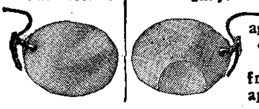

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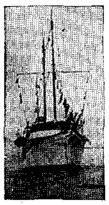

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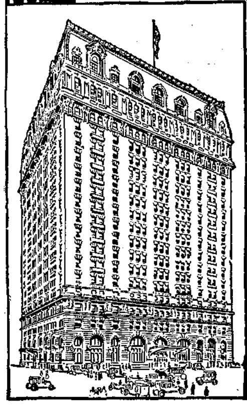

As a feature of our Travel and Resort service we shall print a series of helpful articles with suggestions on winter vacation and tour plans in our

WINTER TRAVEL NUMBER

ISSUE OF DECEMBER 17.

We know that it is the custom of large numbers of our subscribers to enjoy the pleasures of winter travel. A midwinter vacation is meeting with increasing favor. Many delightful travel and resort plans for the winter months will be set forth in our editorial columns.
In our Travel and Resort Directory readers will find announcements of the leading tourist and transportation managements with definite information on the Southland, California, Mexico, Central America, Yucatan, West Indies, Bermuda, South America, Egypt, Palestine and the Nile, Italy, and the Mediterranean, Japan, the Orient, Round the World Tours, etc.
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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

"J. B. C." Washington, D. C.—"Kindly state whether there is any authority for the use of the word *comprize* in such an expression as 'the rods, reels, and lines comprizing my fishing-outfit.'"

There is ample authority for the usage in this sense of the word "comprize." The STANDARD DICTIONARY (p. 387, col. 2) recognizes this meaning by the definition "to include and cover: to consist of." A similar definition is contained in Murray's New English Dictionary (Oxford), reading, "to contain, as parts making up the whole, to consist of (the parts specified)." The use of the word "comprizing" is therefore correct in the instance cited.

"P. G.," N. Milwaukee, Wis.—"Please give the correct pronunciation of the word 'aged' in the sentence, 'He was aged fourteen years.'"

The participial adjective "aged" is pronounced in two syllables when used in such sentences as, "Time, that *aged* nurse," "Whose aged honor cites a virtuous youth"; but when its meaning is "of or at the age of," as in the sentence submitted, the word has only a single syllable.

"F. M. P.," E. Williamsdale, N. S.—"Kindly give the distinctions between the words 'latest' and 'last.'"

The adjective "last" has its most general application to that which follows at the end of a series, in the sense of being at the end, final, closing. It also has the specific meaning of "next before the present," as, *last* evening, *last* week. In this sense the term "latest" would not apply, altho it has a somewhat similar meaning, that of being nearest to the present time, or the last up to the present time; as, the latest news, the latest book.

"M. K.," Clarion, Pa.—"Can the adjective 'unmitigated' be applied to a person, as, 'an unmitigated person,' and if so, in what sense?"

"Unmitigated" may modify a noun which expresses some quality, state, or condition in itself, such as "unmitigated sorrow," "an unmitigated rogue"; but it would be incorrectly used simply with the noun "person," as there would then be no attribute of that person exprest by either an adjective or by the noun itself.

"G. L. E.," St. Paul, Minn.—"Please state whether there are two accepted pronunciations of the word 'either,' and the preferences, if any, of England and America."

The pronunciation ī'ther (i as in machine) is preferable both in point of history and analogy, and is the more literary form of pronunciation, altho there is justification for both forms. In the seventeenth century the dialectal pronunciation was e'ther (e as in they), but later in the eighteenth century the form ai'ther (ai as in aisle) was in general use, this being the more prevalent pronunciation in England, especially in London. The American preference is for ī'ther (i as in machine).

"J. A. M.," Boulder, Mont.—The term of office for Governor of Oklahoma is four years, not three

Important Discovery.—A sea captain and his mate went ashore on getting into port and made for the nearest restaurant.

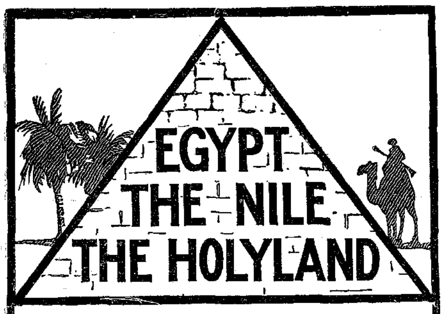
They ordered soup: when it arrived, the captain examined the curious-looking fluid and shouted: "Here, waiter, what d'ye call this?"

"Soup, sir," said the waiter.

"Soup," said the captain, turning to the mate: blame me, Bill, if you and we ain't been sailin' on soup all our lives and never knowed it."—*Every Woman's Magazine.*

Diplomatic.—"The ambassador is a very accomplished diplomat, isn't he?"

"Certainly. He can tell you more about what he isn't doing than anybody I ever knew."—*Fliegende Blaetter.*



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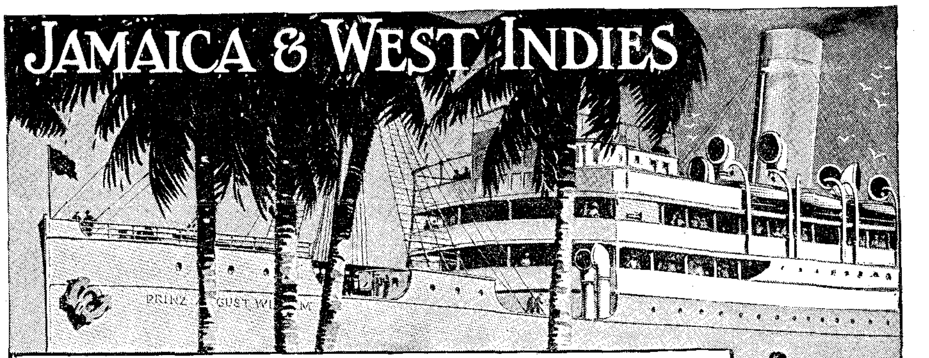

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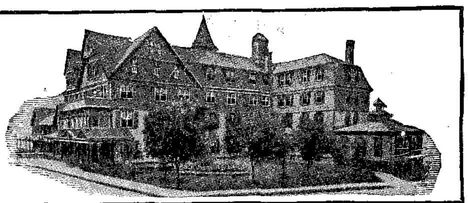
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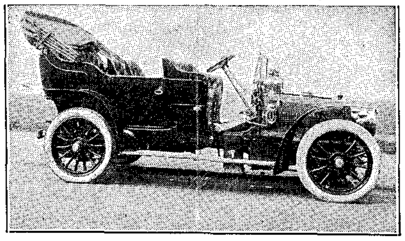
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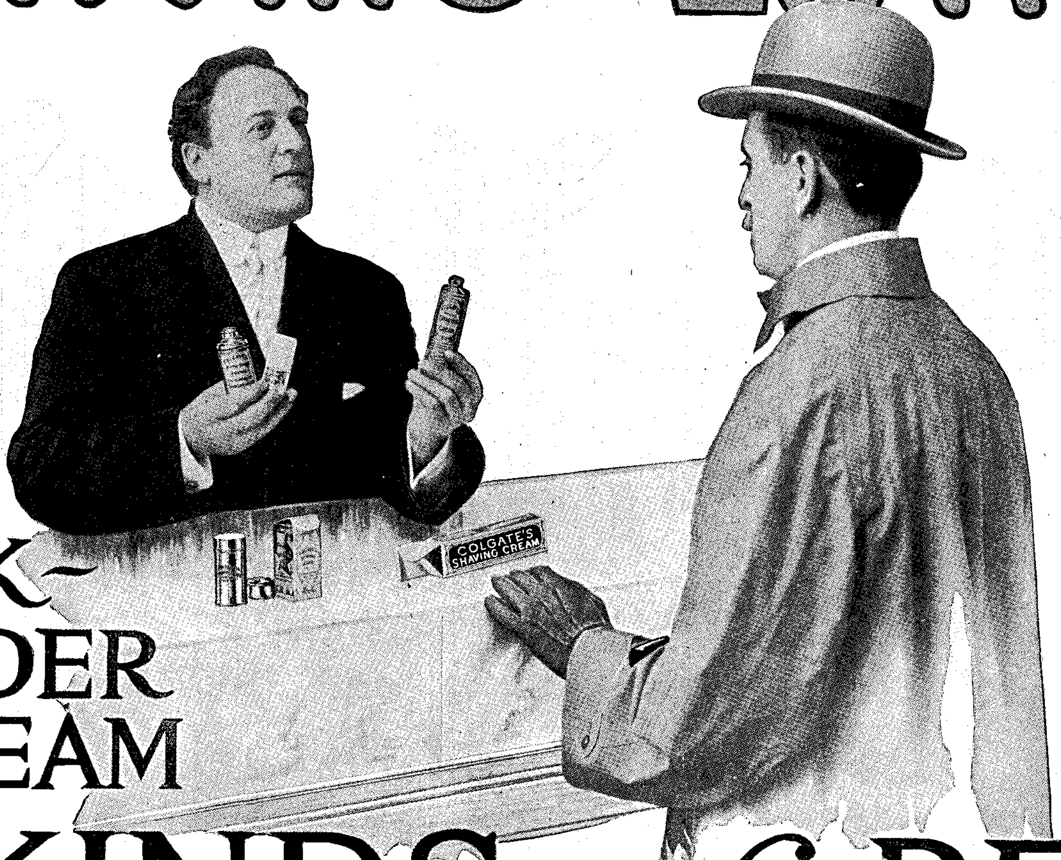
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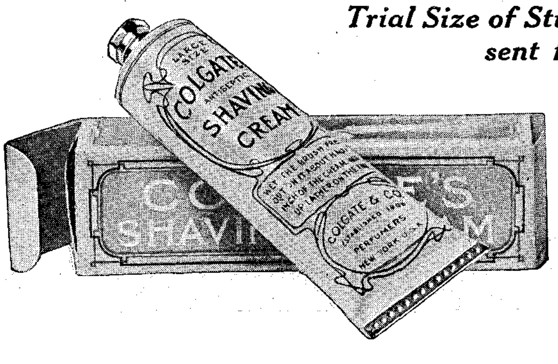
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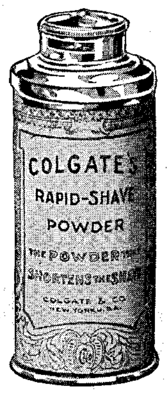
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